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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The City Hall

THE Engineering Society's letter to the Colonial Secretary pretty well sums up popular opinion as to the facilities which should be included in the proposed City Hall. Moreover, coming as they do from a body of technical men, it may be assumed that the recommendations can be practically embodied in a modification of Professor Gordon Brown's embryonic design. Not everyone will agree with all of the proposals advanced by the Engineering Society. There is a decided division of public opinion on the question of the desirability or the necessity of including the Urban Council chamber and offices within what is intended to be a community building, more particularly as it alienates space which might be put to more advantageous use. This, however, is not the most contentious issue, and no bones will be broken if the finally approved design includes provision for the Urban Council. What has been made manifestly clear is that the majority of people who have a sufficient amount of interest in the subject are convinced that the City Hall should possess an Assembly Hall, a concert hall, a theatre and a library. These are regarded as the minimum of requirements and it is on this minimum which any revised design should be based. There will be general agreement with the Engineering Society's point that it is not possible, within the limited cost allowed, to provide a building that will cater individually for all the functions which are envisaged, and the obvious alternative is for halls to be so designed that they can be utilised for more than one purpose. Admittedly this poses problems, but not, we imagine, of an insurmountable nature. The basic consideration of any city hall design must be to allow of the maximum public amenities. The City Hall, is for the benefit of the community as a whole, and the claims of government offices and council chambers must, if necessary, be subordinated to public requirements. However much there might be to say in favour of the existing design, it does not satisfy that basic consideration. It is essential that it be modified in such a way that it makes provision for the fundamental amenities of a city hall.

Commons Told Of Effect Of Embargo On H.K.

SEVERE DROP IN TRADE WITH CHINA

London, Nov. 25. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Hongkong's rigid observance of the embargo on strategic exports to China has led to a "severe decline in her export trade with China."

Mr. Lyttelton was replying to Mr. Stephen Swinger (Labour), who had asked what reports he had recently received from the Governor of Hongkong about the effects of Hongkong's economic position of the embargo on trade in strategic goods with China.

Mr. Lyttelton said there was some recovery in the second half of 1952 and the first half of this year, but the Governor has reported a renewed downward trend during recent months, due principally to a considerable slackening in China's demand for pharmaceuticals.

Mr. Lyttelton said that the trends were shown in these figures:

In the second six months of 1951, after the embargo was imposed, Hongkong exports to China fell from £72,000,000 in the previous six months, to £28,250,000.

In the first six months of 1952 the exports were £10,400,000, compared with £22,100,000 in the second six months.

Mr. Lyttelton added: "The embargo has imposed a severe strain upon Hongkong's economy and, despite the success of manufacturers and merchants in finding new business, must continue to do as long as the traditional Chinese market is largely denied to Hongkong. Our international obligations preclude any relaxation in Hongkong controls at the present time."

"I am, however, deeply conscious of the hardships suffered in Hongkong and I shall do my best to ensure that the benefits of any relaxation which may attend a political settlement in the Far East are enjoyed by Hongkong in equal measure."—*Reuter*.

Gouzenko May Be Interviewed Says Canadian Government

Ottawa, Nov. 25. Canada today gave permission for the United States Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee to interview Igor Gouzenko, former Soviet Embassy code clerk who disclosed a Communist spy ring in Canada in 1946.

The United States State Department has made two requests to the Canadian Government for permission to question Mr. Gouzenko on Soviet espionage. Yesterday, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr.

Lester B. Pearson, said Mr. Gouzenko would be free to go to the United States for questioning, and also that American questioners would be free to come to Canada.

Mr. Gouzenko has been living a life of secrecy and anonymity as a Canadian citizen since he disclosed Soviet espionage work in Canada.

Mr. Pearson said he had asked for and received the constant protection of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Referring to the United States belief that Mr. Gouzenko might be able to "shed some light" on the Soviet espionage system there, Mr. Pearson said the former clerk had been fully interviewed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and had said he had nothing more to offer.

Mr. Pearson had told Washington of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police report, he said, but they had again repeated their request to question Mr. Gouzenko.

The reply to the United States was tabled today in the House of Commons here when Mr. Pearson gave a summary of the Canadian position in the "Affaire Gouzenko."

PASSED OVER
The Canadian reply reiterated that "every scrap of information" supplied by Mr. Gouzenko to the Canadian Royal Commission in 1946 had been passed over to the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The Canadian Government believes that there has already been ample opportunity for Mr. Gouzenko to give information and make known his views to the United States through established channels," Mr. Pearson said.

"Nevertheless," he added, "in view of the request of the United States, the Canadian Government is willing to arrange interviews."



Here is Private Edward Roberts, 24, of the 1st Batt. the King's Regiment, sentenced recently to 56 days detention for deserting. He left his unit in Germany to join the Foreign Legion, fought in Indo-China, was wounded and awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French and the Cross of Valour by Emperor Bao Dai. In October this year he surrendered to the Assistant Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Paris. He has now expressed a wish to re-enlist in the British Army as a regular.—*Daily Express Photo*.

'Quake Strikes 2 Japanese Islands

Tokyo, Nov. 26. A heavy rolling earthquake rumbled through two of Japan's largest islands early today and the resulting tidal wave pounded a coastal area less than an hour later.

The Central Meteorological Observatory said a tidal wave hit the Boso Peninsula coast at 3.27 a.m.

The first shocks of the quake hit Tokyo at 2.50 a.m. (The US Weather Bureau at Honolulu said it had received a report from Japan saying nine-foot waves were moving toward Korea from Japan.)

A Japanese seismologist said no serious trouble was expected from the waves.

Earlier residents along the entire coastline from Southern Honshu to Hokkaido were alerted for possible after-shocks of the quake. The Maritime Safety Agency at Yokohama issued the general coastal alert. US Pacific Fleet headquarters at Honolulu warned all American vessels and naval stations in the Pacific to be on the alert for possible tidal waves caused by the quake. All Navy ships and bases were ordered to take the necessary action to minimise damage and assist the civilian authorities.

MINOR DAMAGE

First reports indicated there was only minor damage and there were no immediate reports of casualties. The Office buildings swayed, but lights remained on in downtown Tokyo near the Imperial Palace. American residents of the city reported falling crockery and masonry and some burglar alarms were set off.

United Press correspondent Robert Uhlis toured the famous Ginza shopping district and said he saw no signs of damage. There was no panic in the streets, he added.

The sustained tremor, which lasted about two minutes, occurred at 2.50 a.m. Tokyo time. The Central Meteorological Observatory here reported that the quake was felt on the main island of Honshu and in Southern Hokkaido, second largest island in the Japanese archipelago.—*United Press*.

STROMBOLI ROCKED

Rome, Nov. 25. An earthquake today rocked the island of Stromboli, where the St. Ignace volcano is located. The residents of the island rushed out of their houses for fear of destruction but no casualties nor damages were reported.—*France-Press*.

BIG GOLD SEIZURE

Singapore, Nov. 26. Customs officers on the trail of an international gold-smuggling ring operating between Hongkong and Southeast Asia seized US\$42,000 worth of illicit gold bullion last Friday, it was learned today.

The gold haul, made following a nightlong vigil along Singapore's waterfront, was the biggest seizure of smuggled gold this year. Customs officials said a total of 70 pounds in gold bars was taken from two men as they landed at a quay from a sampan just before dawn on Friday. Both men were arrested and held for questioning.

The smugglers were described by a Customs Office spokesman as "very small fry in a big organisation which we feel sure is behind this racket."

The spokesman said, "For months now we have been working in very close liaison with the Hongkong Police on the gold-running channels between here and Hongkong."

He said intensive investigations were now in progress to find the ring leaders in Singapore.—*United Press*.

Last Of Breached Dykes Sealed



Britain's Blunt Note To Russia

London, Nov. 25.

Britain today bluntly told the Soviet Union that nothing stood in the way of a resumption of discussions on an Austrian state treaty—except the attitude of the Soviet government.

This was revealed here today when the text of the British note to the Soviet government on the subject of Austria was released. In the note, Britain told the Soviet Union that Her Majesty's government was willing to study any Soviet proposals which would bring about an Austrian settlement and which did not raise extraneous issues.

The note stated that the British government was willing to consider any Soviet proposals through diplomatic channels, particularly if the Soviet government would indicate the basis on which they would be prepared to conclude an Austrian treaty. The note depicted past failures on the part of the Soviet government to discuss the Austrian question with the three Western powers.

"In their note of November 3," the British document stated, "the Soviet government ignored Her Majesty's government's invitation to discuss the Austrian state treaty at a meeting of the four foreign ministers at Lugano. They said that they awaited a reply to their note of August 28 on this subject and confined themselves to recalling the suggestion contained in their earlier notes for pursuing this question through diplomatic channels, without however putting forward by this means any proposal on the Austrian problem."

AFTER 10 YEARS
The British note continued: "Ten years after the Moscow declaration the Austrian people have still not obtained their complete political and economic independence. It was their duty to fulfil that promise made in the declaration and to comply with the United Nations resolution of December 20, 1952. Her Majesty's government have not relaxed their efforts for the conclusion of a treaty. During the present year, they have three times proposed that the treaty be discussed by the disputing parties and since August 28, they have twice suggested that this question be taken up at the proposed conference at Lugano."

"It is all the more surprising," the British note went on, "that the Soviet Government have not been willing to resume negotiations on Austria in that the three Western governments, in order to meet Soviet wishes, had, in their notes of August 17, withdrawn the short draft treaty, the sole object of which was to achieve the earliest possible restoration of Austrian freedom and independence. In order to remove any possible misunderstanding, Her Majesty's government wish once more formally to state that this draft is withdrawn."

NOTHING IN WAY
The note continued: "Her Majesty's government believe that nothing stands in the way of the resumption of discussions on the Austrian state treaty, except the attitude of the Soviet government. Her Majesty's government are prepared to study any Soviet proposal which would promote an Austrian settlement and which does not raise extraneous issues. If the Soviet government do not feel able to participate in the very near future in a conference of the foreign ministers, Her

Workers throw stones on top of sink-mats, made from twigs, which then sink to the base of caissons now in position at the dyke at Ouwkerk, on the island of Schouwen-Duiveland, Holland, the last to be repaired after the February floods, and seals them.—*London Express*.

New Tropical Storm

Manila, Nov. 26. The weather bureau issued a storm warning for Southeastern Luzon last night as a tropical storm east of the archipelago gathered momentum and headed straight for the Philippines.

The storm was predicted to be 370 miles east of Catbalogan, town, Samar province, at 8 a.m. local time today. It was expected to be 230 miles east-northeast of Catbalogan at 8 p.m. local time tonight.—*France-Press*.

Reds' Proposal

London, Nov. 25. The Communist delegation at the sub-committee discussing the time of the Korean political conference proposed today that the conference should be convened in the last ten days of December, New China News Agency reported.

The agency, quoting an official Communist communiqué, said the Allied delegate would consider the proposal and reply in the next session on Nov. 27.—*Reuter*.

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Queen's 120-Mile Drive Through Holiday Island Over Wooded Mountain

Montego Bay, Jamaica, Nov. 25. Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at this holiday island of wood and water today and within half an hour set off on a triumphal 120-mile drive from Montego Bay to the Colony's capital, Kingston.

Rhee Accepts Nationwide Elections

Panmunjom, Nov. 26. President Syngman Rhee today gave his approval to a nationwide Korean election to unify this battle-torn peninsula.

But he indicated that if there should be any "alien interference" from the Communists, "the entire people will stand together and fight to protect their freedom."

Mr Rhee's statement was given as a clarification of his brief mention on Sunday that he would not stand in the way of nationwide Korean elections even if it meant electing another person as President.

The aged chief executive said his primary objective still was unification of Korea. He said his new policy did not "represent any change in my basic point of view."

He reaffirmed his contention that "the Republic of Korea government is the only legitimate government in Korea."

"The North Korean people... have no reason to disregard the national government in existence."

However, he would support an all-Korean election because "any personal power should not interfere with unification," he added.

Mr Rhee warned: "There must be no alien interference in the governmental level or by private citizens with political activities inside Korea."

"If there is, the entire people will stand together to protect their freedom and the sovereignty and independence of their country."

The President's statement followed a demand by the National Assembly that he personally appear before the legislature to explain his new stand. Previously, Mr Rhee had insisted that Korea should be unified only under the ROK government.—United Press.

Six Battalions In Malay Regt

London, Nov. 25. Mr Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons today that there were at present six battalions of the Malay Regiment.

It was proposed that three more should be formed by 1952, he said.

He was replying to Mr Woodrow Wyatt (Labour) who asked for a statement on the decision to expand the number of battalions in the Malay Regiment in Malaya—China Mail Special.

Russo-Finnish Trade Agreement

London, Nov. 25. Russia and Finland today signed a new trade agreement in Moscow, providing for an increase in the exchange of goods between the two countries, Moscow Radio said tonight.

Negotiations for the agreement had been going on since the end of September.

Under the agreement, Finland will supply Russia in 1954 with ships, floating cranes, equipment for the lumber industry, prefabricated houses, paper pulp, cellulose, cardboard, linen for heavy clothing and other goods.—Reuter.

Police Seeking Asylum

Uelzen, Germany, Nov. 25. Refugee officials here said 43 members of the East German People's Police, including two women, crossed to the West as refugees in October.

All were aged between 18 and 19, except for a sergeant of 30.

In West Berlin 537 East German police sought political asylum in October.—Reuter.

The Queen is the first reigning sovereign ever to visit Jamaica. Wearing a blue summer frock, with the Duke in immaculate, white naval uniform, she travelled in an open limousine along the shores of the Caribbean and over wooded mountains on the journey to Kingston.

All along the route, in open country, in the villages and small towns, Jamaicans gave the Royal pair a wildly enthusiastic greeting.

In the country districts, workers in the sugar cane fields came out on the roadside to cheer the motor car cavalcade on its way.

Earlier, on schedule, the Royal Strato Cruiser, Canopus, had made a perfect landing at the airport here after a five-hour flight from Bermuda.

Sir Hugh Foot, the Governor of Jamaica, the largest island in the British West Indies, received the Queen and the Duke as they stepped down the plane.

Smiling and looking rested from the flight, the Queen appeared wearing a short-sleeved frock of pale blue silk, patterned with white and darker blue. Her hat was of pale blue colour with a small rosette of dark blue and white, and she wore white gloves and peep-toe shoes. She carried a white handbag. The crowd cheered and applauded when she appeared.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME. White-haired Mr William Bustamante, Jamaica's chief Minister, was presented to the Queen and the Duke by Sir Hugh Foot. In turn, Mr Bustamante introduced representatives of other West Indian territories, the Chief Justice of Jamaica and members of the Colony's Executive Council.

Mr E. H. Lake, of Antigua, the first West Indian representative to be presented to the Queen by Mr Bustamante, handed to Her Majesty a copy of a welcome on behalf of all in her West Indian territories.

After Mr Bustamante had finished his introductions, the Custer (chiefs) of the county of Cornwall—in which Montego Bay stands—were presented to the Queen.

There, Jamaicans, many wearing Union Jacks, lined the route into the town and the streets of Montego Bay as the Royal car went past.

At the Court House, Chairman of Parish Boards were presented, the Queen received a bouquet of flowers, the national anthem was sung and three cheers were called.

CAVALCADE OF CARS. The cavalcade of cars halted for about a quarter of an hour at Falmouth and there was a ceremony similar to that at Montego Bay's Court House.

Between Falmouth and the next important town along Jamaica's north coast, St Ann's Bay, the procession of cars turned off the main coast road and stopped at Silver Sands Club.

There, in chalets specially fitted for them, the Queen and the Duke dined and took a pre-lunch bath.

After the Royal couple had lunch, they continued their journey. At scores of places on the road to Kingston, where it was due at 2.30 GMT, the Royal car had to slow down for knots of cheering Jamaicans. The Queen under her cream-coloured parasol and the Duke waved in reply and smiled happily.—Reuter.

Britain Raising No Issues

London, Nov. 25. Mr Anthony Eden told the Commons today that the British Government had no reason to object to the recent Spanish American agreement on bases.

He reaffirmed the British Government's view in reply to questions from Labour member, W. N. Warbey, and stated that the British Government had been constantly kept informed by the United States Government on negotiations which led to the conclusion of the agreement.

Mr Warbey had asked him to impress the American Government with the fact that a large extension of British opinion opposed Spain's participation in the Western defence plan through NATO's front door or back door.—France-Press.

SOLDIER'S UNUSUAL JOB

Berlin, Nov. 25. Private First Class Egon L. Rosen, of Hoxby Island, has one of the United States' most peculiar jobs. He has set himself up as a "marriage fixer" here.

Private Rosen deals with all the administrative problems which a soldier faces before he can marry a German or other foreign national.

Arranging a marriage takes about four months and includes filling in eight sets of forms, interviews with the local commander and a thorough investigation of the alien's background for admission to the US under existing laws.

Rosen's two predecessors got married here and Rosen has a girl. But she is waiting for him at Rhode Island when he returns home next September.—China Mail Special.

Study On Capital Punishment

Ottawa, Nov. 25. The Government is studying a British Royal Commission report on capital punishment and will announce its intentions on a Canadian study later, the Justice Minister, Stuart Carson, said today.

Whether the question would be submitted to a special committee of the House of Commons or a Royal Commission would be announced later, he said.—United Press.

Strike Threat By Bank Clerks

Copenhagen, Nov. 25. Some 7,000 Danish bank clerks have threatened to strike at the New Year unless their demands for higher wages and other improvements are granted.

Negotiations have been going on without result for the past seven months between the banks and their employees.

Bankers demand that the maximum salary should be reached at 35 years of age instead of 49.—Reuter.

POP



Mystery Solved By Empty Bottle

Birmingham, Nov. 25. Mrs Owen Blags did not know what was the matter when her four-year-old son staggered into the kitchen, tried to jump onto the table, missed and pained out on the floor.

"She rushed Brian to bed. A nurse said Brian had a slight concussion."

But the youngster upset the diagnosis by half-opening his eyes and saying, "How much ish that doggy in the window?"

"Then he mumbled, 'I shall always love you, Mummy.'"

Mrs Blags found out what the trouble was when she ran across an empty bottle of home-brewed beefroot wine in the corner of another room in the house.—United Press.

Conference On European Unity Marking Time

The Hague, Nov. 26. The "Little Europe" Foreign Ministers' conference opening here today will go ahead regardless of the French Cabinet crisis which has been caused largely by opinions divided over uniting Europe.

The conference has been called to discuss proposals for a "political community" of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

But all the delegates feel the need to avoid decisions or statements calculated to alienate French political parties, thus lessening prospects that France will ratify the European Army Treaty, which would bind the same nations into a common defence structure.

Because of the cabinet crisis in Paris, M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, will not join his five colleagues in the Hague conference. His place will be taken by M. Alexandre Parodi, Secretary General of the French Foreign Ministry.

The basis for the conference discussions is a report drafted by the Foreign Ministers' deputies at Rome last month. This report has not been published.

Usually reliable sources say they expect the meeting will review the report, note what points are agreed and refer the others to further expert study.

The deputies report is on a draft constitution for the political community worked out by parliamentarians from the six countries concerned. The constitution envisages—a six-nation executive or cabinet with real but limited powers, a European parliament and a watchdog committee of the six-nation ministers.

Few people expect much to emerge from The Hague conference. In addition to M. Parodi it will be attended by Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor and Foreign Minister, Signor Giuseppe Fella, Italian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, M. Paul Van Zeeland, Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Johan Beyen, Dutch Foreign Minister, and the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, M. Joseph Bech.—China Mail Special.

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GREATEST CONFIDENCE

Europe Believed Well On Way Towards Recovery

U.N. Report Offends South Africa

New York, Nov. 25. Mr. R. H. Condon, of South Africa, told the United Nations Social Committee here today that the report of the special United Nations Committee on forced labour was inaccurate in parts relating to his country.

The South African Government could and would refute the statements made in the report concerning South Africa, he said.

Published last June, the report said South Africa's native population was compelled to contribute by their labour to the implementation of the economic policies of the country.

It said the compulsory nature of this contribution resulted from the "particular status and situation" created by special legislation applicable to the indigenous populations alone, rather than from direct coercive measures designed to compel them to work.

But it said direct coercive measures were also found to exist.

Madame Zofia Wasilkowska, of Poland, told the Social Committee some of the organizations which supplied the Special Committee with material were composed of "degenerate outcasts" from Soviet group countries and they were "bent on provoking war."—Reuter.

First Stage In Operation Straggler

Guam Nov. 25. The United States naval authorities today stand up the first phase of "Operation Straggler" and instructed the population of Guam, both native and American, to stand ready for the hoped for surrenders of 10 desperate Japanese soldier hold-outs of World War II.

Ground teams, purchased eight miles into the rugged mountains of Central Guam on Tuesday in a search for the men and found only obscure footprints and cold traces of camp fires.

They left parcels containing Japanese newspapers and letters from the Japanese Government pleading with them to surrender, surrender instructions throughout their suspected hide-out area and then withdrew.

A Navy spokesman said that Guam Police and military observers would return in about a week's time to see whether their efforts had had any success.—United Press.

Selwyn Lloyd Recalled

London, Nov. 25. The Foreign Office said tonight that the Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, had been recalled to London from the United Nations headquarters in New York to take part in consultations with Mr. Anthony Eden before the latter attends the Bermuda talks.

Mr. Lloyd, now heading the British delegation to the United Nations, will be in London by tomorrow. It is unlikely that Mr. Lloyd will be back in New York for the closing session of the United Nations General Assembly on December 8.—France-Press.

Leakage Of "Top Secrets" Not Admitted

London, Nov. 25. Mr. Norman Dods, a Labour member, pressed in Parliament today for an Anglo-American organisation to prevent the leakage through the press of secret information possessed by the Western powers.

Mr. Dods said that "secret information" had recently been revealed in an article written by Mr. Peter Scott, an assistant chief designer of two British aircraft firms.

He added that the information divulged in the article was forbidden under the British Official Secrets Act.

Mr. Scott, he declared, was a man who had "some of our most carefully guarded secrets."

Mr. Anthony Nutting, joint Foreign Office Under-Secretary, replying for the Government, said that arrangements already existed for safeguarding the exchange of information with the United States Government.

The case mentioned by Mr. Dods was an article written by a private individual on the basis of information released in this country.

Mr. Dods said he was not satisfied with this answer and would raise the matter again at a later date.—Reuter.

American Aid Cuts Predicted

Washington, Nov. 25. Mr. Harold Stassen, Director of foreign aid, has told Congress that a considerable reduction in American military aid to West Europe will be possible next year.

Economic aid, with a few exceptions, could be ended, he added, but he thought American aid of this kind would have to continue to Greece and Turkey and France for her Indo-China war.—Reuter.

Currencies Showing Greater Stability

Washington, Nov. 25. An atmosphere of the greatest confidence in Europe's destiny had been created by the European nations, according to the American Foreign Operations Administrator, Mr. Harold Stassen, who presented his report on American aid overseas to Congress today.

Mr. Stassen said that European countries had increased their production and gold reserves and had stabilised their currencies. All of these factors, he said, favoured the long-range security of the United States and of all the free countries.

Mr. Stassen said that, today, Europe had a greater understanding of American policy and there was an easing of restrictions in the dollar zone. All this, Mr. Stassen said, should lead to a sound system of exchange between Europe and the United States at the same time that American aid was decreased. For this to be realized, however, said Mr. Stassen, it was necessary for the United States to continue its great economic activity.

Industrial production in Western Europe, he said, was seven per cent higher than last year. Mr. Stassen stated that Germany, Britain, Holland and Italy had shown the greatest progress in this field and that gold reserves in European banks had gone from U.S. \$9,300,000,000 to \$11,000,000,000 by September 30 this year.

Mr. Stassen said that European prices were relatively stable and that currencies had shown greater stability.

FREE EXCHANGES
The increased freedom of European exchange, Mr. Stassen continued, was the result of more favourable economic conditions. The O.E.C. had proved its efforts to establish a common market in Europe.

On the subject of Spain, Mr. Stassen said that American economic aid was necessary to prevent inflationary pressures and to establish the foundations of a lasting friendship between the two countries.—France-Press.

ISRAELI'S NEW PREMIER
Tel-Aviv, Nov. 25.

The Israeli Labour Party, largest party in Parliament, today formally nominated Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Foreign Minister, to succeed Mr. David Ben-Gurion as Prime Minister after his retirement.

Mr. Sharett would retain the Foreign Affairs portfolio. Meanwhile negotiations on the reshuffle of Cabinet posts after Mr. Ben-Gurion's retirement continued today between the Labour Party and the General Zionists, the two largest partners in the coalition.

Observers believe both parties will reach agreement this week on the political and economic issues being discussed.—Reuter.

Korea Atrocities
New York, Nov. 25. The debate on United States charges of Communist atrocities in Korea will open in a plenary meeting on the United Nations General Assembly next Monday.

It is believed that a resolution will be introduced asking for an investigation of the alleged atrocities.—Reuter.

Danger Of Nipping Incentive
Rome, Nov. 25.

Burma is finding it difficult to dispose of her surplus stocks of rice, according to Mr. U Thet Su, Chairman of the State Agricultural Marketing Board at Rangoon.

U Thet Su was addressing the current conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation today.

He joined other delegates in stressing difficulties encountered by some countries in selling extra stocks after making great efforts to increase production and appealed to the goodwill of importing countries in helping to solve the problem so that these surpluses could be disposed of.

He said Burma had managed to conclude an agreement with Ceylon for the supply of rice. Burma's excess stocks were small compared with the surpluses accumulated by the United States. He asked the United States to give particular thought to the disposal of her surplus grain in the Far East.

Unless great care is taken, it might inadvertently affect agriculture in the Far East by nipping the farmers' incentive to produce, he warned.

Mr. Robert C. Tatro, of the United States delegation, said it may be necessary to cut back the production of two or three commodities in the United States and shift it to commodities for which there is relatively greater demand. But, he added, this would not greatly change the total farm output of the United States.

Mr. Tatro today supported a Netherlands suggestion that the complicated surplus problem be studied by a committee of experts.

Mr. Abdul Qulyum Khan, of Pakistan, said his country would have agricultural surpluses next year and was beginning to look for markets.

The problem of distribution required serious study to keep producers satisfied, he said. Australia's Frank W. Bulcock declared the United States should not go on much longer with her generosity in giving her surpluses to under-developed countries. He said some countries were afraid that she might dump her surpluses, damaging world trade channels.—Reuter.

No Dredgers Yet For Red China

London, Nov. 25.

The Government was not prepared to issue licences for building dredgers for Communist China so long as the United Nations resolution of May 18, 1951, (about export of strategic materials) was in force, Mr. J. P. L. Thomas, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Thomas, who was replying to questions, said the Government has given permission for British firms to build about 30 trawlers for Russia.

"It has been decided that contracts for these vessels offered by the USSR can now be accepted," he said.

Whether orders for dredgers could be accepted was still being considered, but he was hopeful a decision would be reached before long, he added.—Reuter.

High Jinks In The Med

London, Nov. 25.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, told the House of Commons today that 7,044 bottles of whisky were poured into the sea off Cyprus because the importer had refused to pay custom duty.

Mr. Lyttelton said the whisky was the remainder of a consignment of 30,000 bottles sent to Malta in 1944.

The importer had not wanted to obtain a licence for re-exporting it, Mr. Lyttelton added. He asked the Customs authorities in Limassol, Cyprus, to destroy it in his presence.

Mr. Lyttelton was replying to a question by Sir Herbert Williams (Conservative).—China Mail Special.

U.S. Judge Relieved

Washington, Nov. 25.

A State Department spokesman said today that the US Supreme Judge in Germany, William Clark, who had announced that he had been relieved of his duties, had been recalled for economy reasons.

The spokesman denied reports that Clark's recall resulted from a disciplinary measure.

He added that it had been decided to recall Clark because the number of cases handled by the American courts in Germany was on the wane, and pointed out that the American courts themselves would be dissolved when full German sovereignty was restored.

Clark announced earlier today from Frankfurt that he had received a critical letter from the State Department recalling him for "consultation," and added that he would not leave his post until the precise nature of the criticism against him had been stated.—France-Press.



Miss Lena, the lovely coloured dancer of the Montmartre night cabaret "La Boule Blanche" makes a charming study as she takes a milk bath in the newly opened Beauty Parlour on the Rue Cambon, Paris. The Milk Bath — which is prepared from an ancient Roman recipe — is one of the features of the new salon for beautifying the female. (Express photo).

No Change In Red Accusation Technique

New York, Nov. 25.

Mr. Marian Naszkowsky, the Polish delegate, told the United Nations Political Committee today that there was no freedom in Poland for the "cassock-clad spies," who committed "criminal anti-state activities" for the United States and the Vatican as has Bishop Kacmarek and Cardinal Wyszyński.

Speaking in the resumed general debate on the Soviet item "Measures to avert the threat of a new world war and to reduce international tension," Mr. Naszkowsky said that no one was persecuted in Poland for religious feelings.

"Believers enjoy full freedom in performing their religious rights and practices," he added, "but there is and shall be no freedom for the propaganda of hatred among peoples."

Mr. Naszkowsky said that the "cold war" had been intensified during the past eight months. He added that since President Eisenhower's speech on April 16 there had been no evidence to back up the President's "peaceful gestures."

The United States had taken no measures to discontinue the armaments race. It has forestalled a correct membership of the Korean political conference and American ruling circles continued to aim the "brilliant Chiang Kai-shek clique." What then was left of these "peaceful gestures," Mr. Naszkowsky asked.

He said that the rearmament of Western Germany was a "crucial problem" and with the help of the United States the Germans had launched "an unbridled campaign of hatred against Poland and other countries."

He said "Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of West Germany, will not shrink from restoring a new German Reich at the expense of other European countries. The German question calls for settlement, but the Western powers insist on evading any negotiation that might lead to a unified and peaceful Germany."

"POLICY OF AGGRESSION"
Mr. Barnovsky, of the Ukraine, said that the fact that some of the Soviet proposals now before the Committee had been previously submitted and rejected only showed the "stubbornness" with which the "aggressive forces" opposed any action for the promotion of international peace.

The policy of the United States remained a policy of aggression and aimed at increasing international tension, he said.

He charged that the "true aim" of the tremendous growth of the United States and NATO military forces lay in long range plans for a war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The Soviet resolution calls for unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons, a one-third cut in the armed forces of the big powers, the elimination of overseas military bases and condemnation of "war propaganda."

The Committee adjourned.—Reuter.

United States Declares War On Polio

New York, Nov. 25.

The largest mass vaccination test in medical history, which will use about 1,000,000 children between six and a half and eight years of age, has been organised to prove the worth of a Canadian-originated vaccine which may spell the end of polio as a killer andcrippler.

Between February 8 and June 1 of next year the children will be injected with the "killed" viruses of the three forms of the disease. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was positive they would not get polio as a result of the injections.

But it believed that the "killed" viruses, culture in Toronto, would stimulate the children's bodies into manufacturing enough antibodies to each form of polio to make them wholly or partially immune to the disease for an indefinite time. The youngsters will prove — or disprove — this belief.

The Connaught Laboratories of Toronto are culturing the live viruses from kidney tissue in enormous quantities. They will be shipped to several American pharmaceutical laboratories where they will be "killed" by formaldehyde and put into a watery solution.

The whole supply must be shipped by May 1 in order to get all the vaccination done by June 1. This limits the supply and is the main reason why none will be available for vaccination of any children not designated for the test.

SCIENTIFIC
Dr. O'Connor, President of the Foundation, explained the careful scientific basis of the test which will cost \$7,500,000 — in addition to the millions the Foundation has poured into the development of an effective anti-polio vaccine over the years.

The children to be vaccinated will all be second graders, and they will be vaccinated in their schools — whether public, parochial, or private. First graders and third graders will not be vaccinated. Nor will children of any other age group, for that matter, but the first and third graders are important. They are the "controls."

All the vaccinations will be over before next Summer's polio season begins.

At the end of the season, the number of cases of polio among the vaccinated second graders will be compared to the number among unvaccinated first and third graders in the same schools. The complete and final answer will not be known until 1955.

But if none or very few vaccinated second graders come down with polio while considerable numbers of first and third graders do, it will mean that science has, at last, the means of licking polio. Just as a vaccine licked smallpox.

There can be all degrees of an answer — as Mr. O'Connor pointed out. The vaccine may be proven "totally ineffective or it may be only partially effective."

Dr. Jones E. Salk, of the University of Pittsburgh, who developed the vaccine, has tested it in more than 700 humans and demonstrated that it definitely increases the antibodies to all three polio viruses — in some cases to a level higher than that found in persons who have recovered from polio.

He will test it in 3,000 to 10,000 more children in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, between now and February when the big-scale country-wide tests begin. But Mr. O'Connor emphasized the vaccine's safety. He said that each batch of it will be exhaustively tested for safety by three different agencies before it is used.

The tests will be made in more than 200 counties which have not been finally selected for the first vaccinations will be made in the deep south, probably Louisiana, Texas and Alabama. The mass vaccination will move northward, always a few months in advance of the theoretic beginning of the "season."—United Press.

"Buyer's" TONIC
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Burma Not Satisfied
New York, Nov. 25.

The United Nations Assembly will be asked to retain on its agenda the question of Chinese Nationalist aggression against Burma and to note that only a small part of the Kuomintang guerrillas have been evacuated from Burmese territory.

A draft resolution embodying these recommendations will be presented to the Political Committee on Friday when it is expected to resume its debate on the Burmese complaint.

Burmese sources point out that only about 1,000 persons have been evacuated by air from Burmese territory and that the evacuees — among them women and children — brought with them only negligible armament.

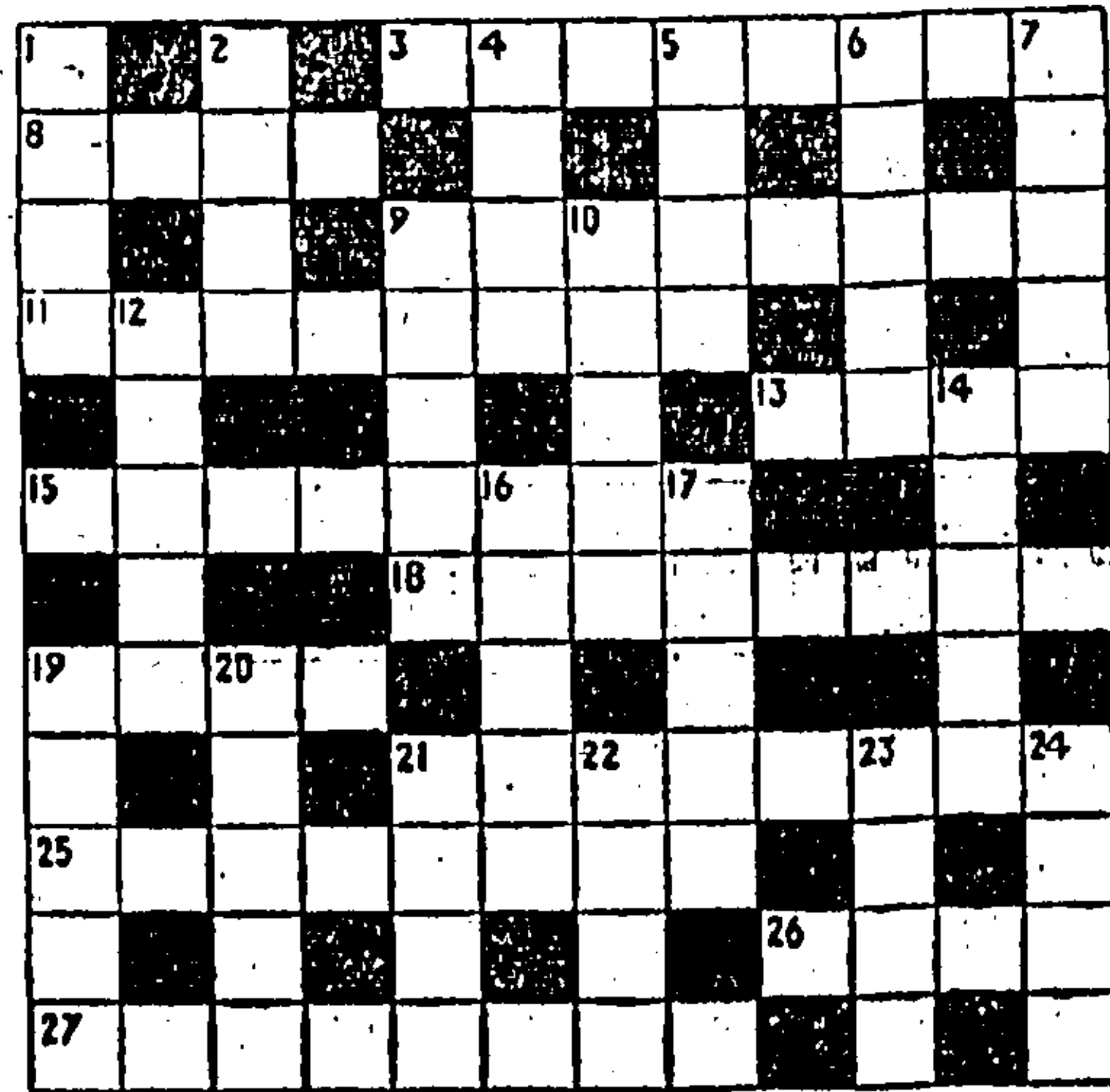
In these circumstances, the United Nations cannot drop the question from its agenda. They expressed the belief that unless some "pressure" is maintained on the Formosan government, the Kuomintang forces will continue their activities on Burmese territory.—France-Press.

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HONGKONG HOTEL
Queen's Road, C.
From 12 noon The Circus Grounds Causeway Bay.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
3 Outlines (8).
8 Wander (4).
9 Muse (8).
11 Suggestion (8).
13 Zeno (4).
15 Likened (8).
18 Mockery (8).
19 Wound (4).
21 Out of sorts (8).
23 Crashes together (8).
25 Book (4).
27 Distrusts (8).
- DOWN**
1 Harvest (4).
2 Lower few feet of room wall (4).
4 Poems (4).
5 Labour (4).
6 Practice (5).
7 Aroma (5).
9 Tooth (5).
10 Ventured (5).
12 Perch (5).
14 Lounges (5).
16 Shift (5).
17 Takes the plunge (5).
19 Discharges (5).
20 Book of maps (5).
21 Similar (4).
22 Outlet (4).
24 Object of worship (4).
26 Tipts (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Waller, 4 Caper, 7 Antelope, 8 Drill, 9 Decent, 11 Estem, 13 Dessert, 15 Apathy, 18 Admit, 19 Intimate, 20 Siege, 21 Dodged, Down: 1 World, 2 Theme, 3 Rooster, 4 Credit, 5 Penitent, 6 Rifles, 10 Cashmere, 12 Started, 13 Drafts, 14 Entire, 16 Armed, 17 Yield.

★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

Snowstorms And Political Gales

New York, Tuesday. We have been buffeted by snowstorms and gales and angry floods for the past few days; and this city and much of this coast have been in a tangle.

Curiously the change from the long Indian summer to the day with the outbreak of what is obviously a political storm. The wild weather hit the city and most of the country on the same day that the Attorney-General of the United States, Herbert Brownell, made his sensational charge against Mr. Truman.

Mr. Truman is accused by Mr. Brownell—and his accusation is approved by President Eisenhower—of having promoted the late Harry Dexter White to an important Government job after the F.B.I. had twice informed the President's aide that White was a Soviet spy.

White, an assistant secretary of the Treasury, was given an executive post with the International Monetary Fund in 1946. At that time, the F.B.I. says, it had sent two reports to the President that White was a Communist spy, but Brownell says Mr. Truman ignored them.

Political brawl

MR. TRUMAN, in rebuttal, says "Lie," and insists he fired White as soon as it was alleged that White was not loyal. White died in 1949 and so cannot speak for himself.

But the grave charge and the indignation have set off a rancorous political brawl and battle that will continue for weeks.

I think it significant that Brownell made the charge two days after the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican Party had taken a beating at the polls.

After the severe election reverse Senator Joseph McCarthy said the reason for the defeat was that Republicans were not pressing the right issue—Communism infiltration in the Government.

Revelations

IT looks very much as if Brownell took McCarthy's advice, for he promises more sensational revelations. The great controversy has begun. Brownell attacks the dead man White while appealing the live man McCarthy.

Mr. Truman is very angry. He is the man who did as much as anyone to rally the free world against Communism and sent American troops to Korea.

When I saw him in his office in Kansas City he told me that he hoped he would be remembered for his battle against Communism. He didn't want to talk about politics (we had met to discuss his writing, an article), but he had some violent words for the Communists, and I left believing that Harry Truman was one of the great champions in the struggle against Communism.

I still believe that I am sure that President Eisenhower cannot believe that ex-President Truman ever knowingly employed a Communist spy in a big Government job. That is too much to swallow.

Imagine the Attorney-General of Great Britain with Prime Minister's approval charging Mr. Truman.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



Attlee with promoting a man he knew to be a Communist to a big Government post.

Perhaps we still have something to offer the Americans regarding legal procedure, the role of the Attorney-General, the appointment of judges, the dignity of the law.

I am in and out of the courts now and again as part of my job, and I cannot get accustomed to seeing judges and magistrates being shouted at and abused by lawyers who play to the gallery. I cannot reconcile justice with bedlam.

The Randolph Turpin party will probably agree with me. Here was Magistrate Louis Fawcett in the Upper Manhattan Court saying to lawyer and ex-magistrate Roland Sabat: "Cut it out, Roland—speak English. I know you, Roland." Where was the dignity of the court?

I remember Tallulah Bankhead's case against her maid and the high jinks that went on in court day after day, with the lawyers even threatening to punch each other on the nose. I would prefer to forget it.

The British legal system seems to me superior, and that includes the law of libel, sometimes irksome to newspapermen.

Here are some items: Mr. Selywn Lloyd, British Minister of State, is enhancing our reputation at the United Nations. We undoubtedly have the strongest team at the peace headquarters. Lloyd, good looking, very amiable, is a man of tremendous energy.

After long days at the U.N. he is out and around the town, and I see him at receptions every week. His rebuke to Visinskiy, "Dig that broken record," delighted the Americans and brought him more mail than any other pronouncement.

Great success

THE visit of King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece is a great success. Photographers say the petite Queen is one of the most photogenic, co-operative subjects they have ever had.

Item and inflation note: Since the milk strike was settled, milkmen here get £40 and over a week.

Entertainment: Hit of the week is Lillian Gish in "The Trip to Bountiful." A triumph for the great Gish.

"The Solid Gold Cadillac," a new George Kaufman comedy, is a disappointment and not a good enough vehicle for the gifted Josephine Hull.

Alecia Markova will be guest artist at the New York Metropolitan this season.

Deborah Kerr has rented the New York house of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for a year. She loves Manhattan.

For London?

I MET Ann Miller, the dancing star, in Toots Shores the other day. She wants to appear in London.

Mary Martin and Charles Boyer do their best in "Kind Sir," but it's a major disappointment. However, there are \$750,000 advance bookings, so "Kind Sir" will please the backers if not the playgoers.

The film and theatrical crowd are buying "Bring on the Girls," a new book by P. C. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton. Remember Wodehouse? He remembers you. I still have a letter of "explanation" from him in my file.

THE WAR MEMOIRS OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

SECOND QUEBEC CONFERENCE

For their second Quebec Conference the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt assembled with their advisers on Sept. 11, 1944. The first plenary meeting was held two days later.

The Prime Minister described it in a telegram to the War Cabinet as having "opened in a blaze of friendship."

MR. ROOSEVELT asked me to open the discussion. I thereupon made a general survey of the war which I had prepared on the voyage. Since our meeting in Cairo the affairs of the United Nations had taken a revolutionary turn for the better. Everything we had touched had turned to gold, and during the last seven weeks there had been an unbroken run of military successes.

Although the British Empire had now entered the sixth year of the war it was still keeping its position, with a total population, including the Dominions and Colonies, of only 70 million in Europe, against 200 million in the United States.

There was complete confidence in Gen. Eisenhower, and his relations with Gen. Montgomery were of the best. We had, of course, no intention of interfering in any way with his command. As a further contribution to the defeat of the enemy, the Royal Air Force would like to take part in the heavy bombardment of Japan.

As for land forces, when Germany had been beaten we should probably be able to send six divisions from Europe to the East, and perhaps six more later on. In Southeast Asia we had 10 divisions, which might ultimately be drawn upon.

I had always advocated an advance across the Bay of Bengal and operations to recover Singapore, the loss of which had been a grievous and shameful blow to British prestige, and must be avenged. There was nothing cast-iron in these ideas. First we should capture Rangoon, and then survey the situation.

THE President thanked me for this review, and said it was a matter of profound satisfaction that at each succeeding conference between the Americans and the British there had been ever-increasing solidarity of outlook and consistency of basic ideas. He added that this there had always been an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Our fortunes had prospered, but it was still not quite possible to forecast when the war with Germany would end. One more big battle would have to be fought, and our operations against Japan would to some extent depend on what happened in Europe.

The President agreed that we should not remain in Burma any longer than was necessary to clean up the Japanese in that theatre. The American plan was to regain the Philippines and to dominate the mainland of Japan from there or Formosa, and from the bridgeheads which would be seized in China. If forces could be established on the mainland of China, China could be saved.

Would it not be possible, he asked, to bypass Singapore by seizing an area to the north or east of it, such as Bangkok? He said that he had not hitherto been greatly attracted to the Sumatra plan, but now that the Japanese had lost the island, it might be worth considering.

I said that all these projects were being examined and would be put in order. No decision could be reached until after we had taken Rangoon. It should not be overlooked that Stalin's forces should go on indefinitely. For this reason the

This is Chapter 11 of the Prime Minister's sixth and last book of World War II reminiscences, entitled "Triumph And Tragedy." The book covers the period from the Normandy landings to the Potsdam Conference.

taking at Tehran that Russia would enter the war against Japan, the day that Hitler was beaten.

I then cast back to make sure where we stood, and asked for a definite undertaking about employing the British Fleet in the main operations against Japan.

"I should like," said the President, "to see the British Fleet wherever and whenever possible."

Adm. King said that a paper had been prepared for the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and the question was being actively

studied. "The offer of the British Fleet has been made," I repeated. "Is it accepted?"

"Yes," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Will you also let the British Air Force take part in the main operations?"

Here it was much more difficult to get a direct answer. Marshall said that Gen. Arnold and he were trying to see how to use the greatest number of aircraft they could.

"Not so long ago," he explained, "we were crying out for planes. Now we have a glut. It you are going to be heavily engaged in Southeast Asia and Malaya, won't you need most of your Air Force? Or is Pott's plan to bomb Japan something quite separate?"

"Quite separate," answered Pott. "If our Lancaster bombers are refuelled in the air they can go nearly as far as your B-29s."

I said that for the sake of good relations, on which so much depended in the future, it was of vital importance that the British should be given their fair share in the main operations against Japan.

The United States had given us the most handsome assistance in the fight against Germany. It was only to be expected that the British Empire in return would give the United States all the help in their power towards defeating Japan.

I HAD been surprised to find when I arrived at Quebec that the President was accompanied by Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, though neither the Secretary of State nor Mr. Hopkins was present. But I was glad to see Morgenthau, as we were anxious to discuss financial arrangements between our two countries for the period between the conquest of Germany and the defeat of the Japanese.

The President and his Secretary of the Treasury were, however, much more concerned about the treatment of Germany after the war. They felt very strongly that military strength rested on industrial strength. We had seen during the 1930s how easy it was for a highly industrialised Germany to arm herself and threaten her neighbours, and they asserted that there was no need for so much manufacturing in a country as large as Germany, which could to all intents and purposes feed herself.

The United Kingdom had lost so many overseas investments that she could only pay her way when peace came by greatly increasing her exports, so that for

of life in such a way; but at that time, when German militarism based on German industry had done such appalling damage to Europe, it did not seem unfair to agree that her military capacity, need not be revived beyond what was needed to give her the same standards of life as her neighbours.

WE held our last meeting at midday on Saturday, Sept. 16. The Combined Chiefs of Staff had now completed their report to the President and myself, and at Mr. Roosevelt's request, Adm. Leahy read it out to us paragraph by paragraph. The principal passages were as follows:

The Supreme Commander's broad intention is to press on with all speed to destroy the German armed forces and occupy the heart of Germany. He considers the enemy in the West lies in striking at the Ruhr and Saar, since he is convinced that the enemy will concentrate the remainder of his available forces in the defence of these essential areas.

The first operation will be to break the Siegfried Line and seize crossings over the Rhine. In doing this his main effort will be on the left. He will then prepare logistically and otherwise for a deep thrust into Germany.

We have approved Gen. Eisenhower's proposals and drawn his attention to them.

(a) As to the advantages of the northern line of approach into Germany, as opposed to the southern, and

(b) to the necessity for the opening up of the northwest ports, particularly Antwerp and Rotterdam, before bad weather sets in...

We have examined a report by Gen. Wilson on operations within his theatre. In so far as the battle in Italy is concerned, he considers that operations will develop in one of two ways:

(a) Either Kesselring's forces will be routed, in which case it should be possible to undertake a rapid regrouping and a pursuit towards the Ljubljana Gap (and across the Alps through the Brenner Pass) leaving a small force to clear up Northwest Italy; or

(b) Kesselring's army will succeed in effecting an orderly withdrawal, in which event it does not seem possible that we can do more than clear the Lombardy plains this year.

Difficult terrain and severe weather in the Alps during

winter would prevent another major offensive until the spring of 1945.

We have agreed: (a) That no major units should be withdrawn from Italy until the outcome of Gen. Alexander's present offensive is known.

(b) That the desirability of withdrawing formations of the Fifth Army should be reconsidered in the light of the results of Gen. Alexander's present offensive and of a German withdrawal in Northern Italy, and in the light of the views of Gen. Eisenhower.

(c) To inform Gen. Wilson that if he wishes to retain for use in the Italian peninsula the amphibious lift at present in the Mediterranean he should submit his plan to the Combined Chiefs of Staff as soon as possible, and not later than Oct. 10.

Here I had to beware of bargains. No move was to be withdrawn until we knew the result of Alexander's offensive; so far, so good. But how far was the offensive to be pushed? If he was only to be allowed to go to the Rimini line, for instance, then the proposal was quite unacceptable. I accordingly said I presumed he would be allowed to invade and dominate the valley of the Po, and I was much relieved when Marshall and Leahy agreed that this was what they meant.

In Southeast Asia it was agreed that the land advance in Burma from the north should be combined with the amphibian capture of Rangoon. I said that while I accepted the British obligation to secure the air route and attain overland communication with China, any tendency to overdo it would rule out our assault on Rangoon, which both the Chiefs of Staff and I wanted to capture before the monsoon of 1945.

THE rest of the report was approved with little or no discussion. The planning date for the end of the war against Japan was set for the time being at 18 months after the defeat of Germany.

The following passage requires verbal statement. Upon the collapse of organised resistance by the German Army the following subdivision of that part of Germany not allocated to the Soviet Government for disarmament, policing, and the preservation of order is acceptable from a military point of view by the Combined Chiefs of Staff...

(a) The British forces, under a British commander, will occupy Germany west of the Rhine and east of the Rhine north of the line from Coblenz, following the northern border of Hesse-Nassau to the border of the area allocated to the Soviet Government.

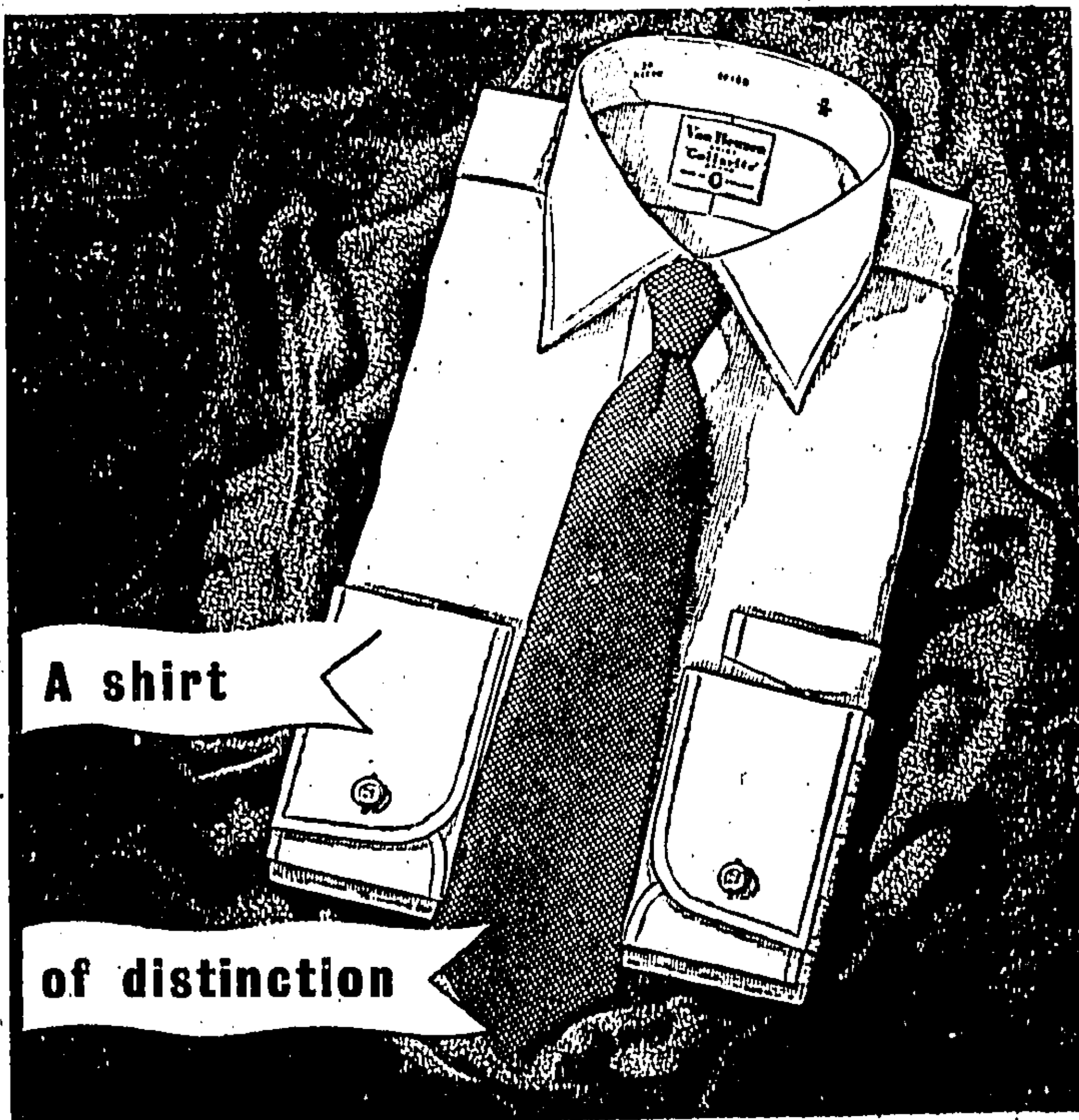
(b) The forces of the United States, under a United States commander, will occupy Germany east of the Rhine, south of the line Coblenz-northern border of Hesse-Nassau and west of the area allocated to the Soviet Government.

(c) Control of the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, and the necessary staging areas in that immediate vicinity, will be vested in the commander of the American Zone.

(d) American area to have in addition access through the western and northwestern seaports and passage through the British-controlled area.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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Here is the popular "Collarite" Shirt, one of the famous VAN HEUSEN brands with collar attached. It is made in a wide variety of fine quality fabrics and embodies the consistently high standard of workmanship apparent in all VAN HEUSEN products. With two collar styles to choose from, there is a "Collarite" shirt for every occasion.

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WAS ROBIN RED?

By CYRIL AYNLEY

HERE is Mrs Thomas J. White, adviser to the Indianapolis State Education Board, branding Robin Hood as a Communist.

By an odd coincidence, as this says, I happened to be in a London Communist bookshop the other day.

What should I discover among the strange company of Harry Pollitt, D.N. Pritt, J. Stalin, and our old friend the Dean but a children's book about the Nottingham outlaw.

Alarmed that perhaps, after all, Robin Hood had crossed the Atlantic and was engaged in un-American activities, I bought it—"Bows Against the Barons," by Geoffrey Trease, published by Lawrence and Wishart.

Sure enough, there is Robin on page 30 saying to a new recruit: "Don't call me 'sir'. We're all equal in Sherwood-Comrades."

Later, at a meeting of the Merry Men, one of them stands and says: "We mustn't rest while there's a master in Eng-

land. All men are equal from sea to sea!"

Immediately endorsed by Comrade Hood: "Where shall we be when there are no rich men and no master? Even our work, friends, whatever it is! Living in safety and comfort, not shivering and cowering here."

And there he is again, laughing exultantly: "We'll light the flame in the Midlands, my friends! But it'll spread, north and south, east and west, till all England's ablaze."

"The people will rise in a great host and no strong place will hold out against them. And when the last castle has fallen, the new England, the England of equality and freedom—Morrie England at last!"

Enough to make Senator McCarthy forget about Harry Dexter White and Harry S. Truman and concentrate on the Comrade from Sherwood Forest.

What does the author think of this Robin Hood with the social conscience?

Geoffrey Trease, who is an established writer of children's

books of worth, told me on the phone from his Abingdon home: "I must make it absolutely clear that I have no political party views. And I disagree with using children's books for political propaganda."

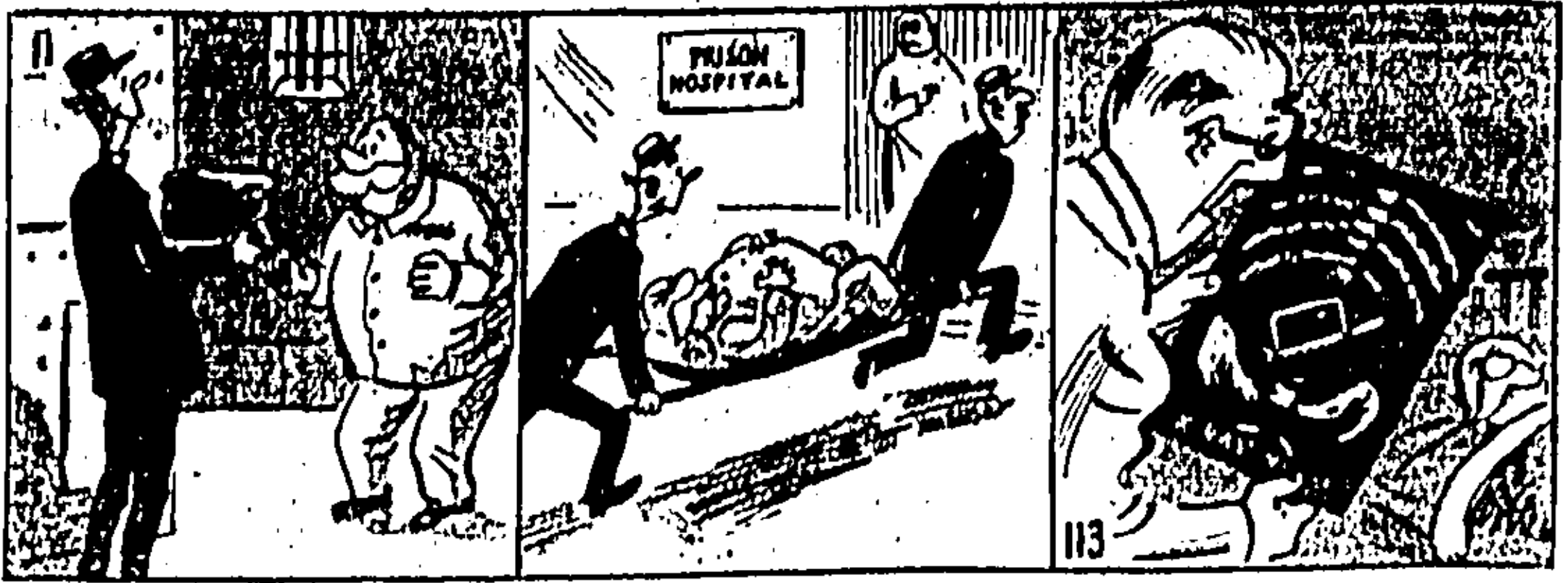
"This book was my first, written when I was a young man of 23, and originally published in 1934. It was re-edited in 1948 because the publishers were entitled to do that in the contract. But I think now it is a big mistake to graft upon Robin Hood what you might call modern political views. I would not attempt to do it if I were writing it again."

So there you are, Mrs White. It seems that Robin Hood is very much how you find him in your own mind at your own age—robber, hero, brigand, outlaw, philanthropist—or Communist.

My own son, who goes swooning round the forests, twanging off an unlimited supply of arrows against the enemy, seems to have little thought for masters or men, or for that matter, a land of equality and freedom.

And I feel sure that the little boys of Indianapolis don't give a damn either.

Colonel UP and Mr. DOWN ... by Walter

• BY • THE • WAY •
by Beachcomber

AN official spokesman in touch with authoritative hatters said the other day, "A bowler hat, to look smart, must be neither too big nor too small."

(See: LE CHAPEAU MELON, by Robinet de Vidanges)

Romance of ninth wife

I HAVE just been reading about the claim of an American millionaire's ninth (sic) wife to £714 a week in alimony. She was married to him for 27 years. Surely this is the moment for all the wives to say, in chorus, "It was love at first sight."

Interlude

NOW that people are prepared to wait for longer and longer periods in queues for football tickets, they are beginning to make use of caravans. But a caravan is not a real home. I believe some of the richer clubs are buying building land near the football grounds,

so that houses can be built for those who want to make pure of being on the spot when the tickets are issued. I find it very difficult to believe this. At least, so do I, notable pest, so do I.

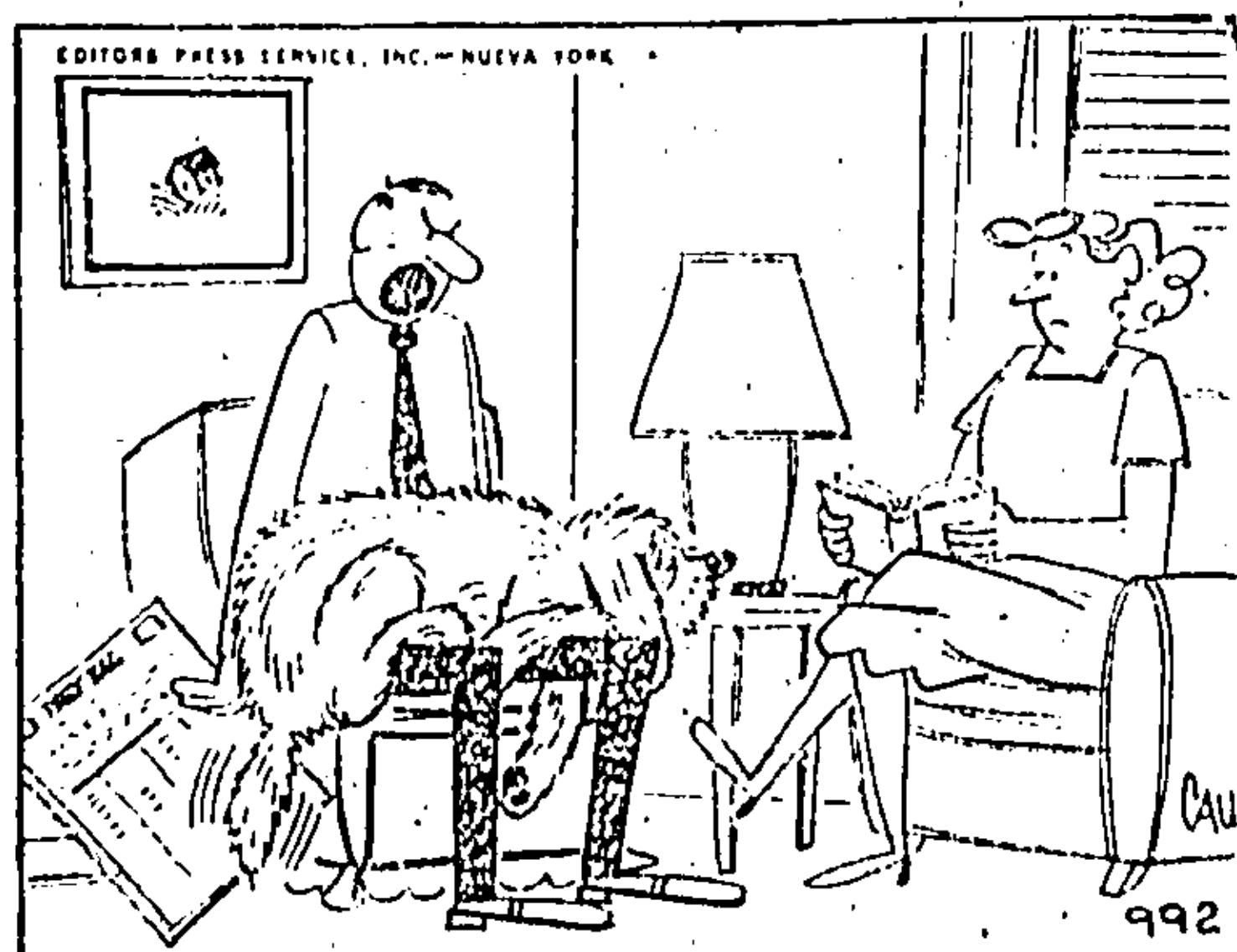
Leave it at that

THURLESS statisticians say that undoubtedly pipe, cigar, and cigarette smoke add to the foggy atmosphere of London, especially on windless days. There is a big chance for the electricity people to put on the market an electric cigarette, with a nice glow when switched on. A gas-pipe would be a good idea. The little blue flame in the bowl would look so cheerful that nobody would miss the tobacco. And thus it was that to Armintha came the love of which she had dreamed. She felt that Lionel understood her. "Till Tuesday," she breathed. "Till Tuesday," repeated Lionel in that voice which, etc., etc., etc.

Without comment

A severe Bible-reading father is dourly giving a bird-book for his birthday to his apparently splendid, but haunted son. On a plente the father sees a bird in a place where his book said it could not be, and the son is much moved, and goes off to pray alone.

(From a book review.)



"Is this really the same puppy that tore at our heartstrings from the store window only six months ago?"

YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26

BORN today, you have an exceptionally strong will, and anything you want, you intend to get—eventually. It may take a long lifetime of trying, but in the end you will have achieved your major goal. And you will be happy, because, whether or not it is success as the world names it, you

can achieve that, too. If you will learn to be sufficiently co-operative, rather than trying to play the lone wolf, all your life.

You have a great deal of energy and a strong desire to get started on something. Nothing will deter you from finishing it. Yet, there is an element of caution in your nature which makes you give everything a "second thought" before you start. This sometimes lets opportunity vanish before you have made up your mind to act. Learn to decide instantly when you are offered a decision and nothing can stop you from reaching material success as well as fame.

You have an affectionate nature, and, unlike some others born under the same sign, you are apt to be rather demonstrative. If you know a person, you let them know it right away. And when you fall in love, you let them know it. You are not a time letting the object of your affection know it also. You might fall in love with a man, and he might be second in line to the throne. You are a happy and exceptional person. You will probably marry young.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, turn to the birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—The first before you get today; if you want to avoid making a costly error of judgment.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Even though difficult matters are presented to you for attention, you should be equal to them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Do important things, first, and get them safely out of the way. Don't be side-tracked by anything.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—There is romance in the air—matrimonial potentials, if you are still single. Be on the watch.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Even if you are under the pressures of an emergency, remain calm so that you can make wise decisions.

Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21)—Be conservative. When it comes to making business or financial decisions, being too adventurous is just bad judgment.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—An idea which you have thought of before, but never used, may come in very handy to solve a problem.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—Too many responsibilities at this time could be the cause of inefficiency. Pick and choose carefully.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22)—Be very practical in following out a careful blue print. You will succeed if you do not have a hobby or a hobby that does not do well for your future.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)—You can increase your happiness by being helpful to others. Bring joy to someone you love dearly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22)—This holiday may have caused you to lose your working schedule. Break it up efficiently, today!

• JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Keeping Hammering At Unbid Suits

NORTH 29			
♠	QJ85	♥	74
♦	AKQ	♣	104
♠	AK6	♥	74
♦	AKQ8	♣	104
♠	872	♥	10943
♦	872	♣	10943
EAST (D)			
♠	AK1093	♥	103
♦	QJ982	♣	Q5
SOUTH			
♠	AK1093	♥	103
♦	QJ982	♣	Q5
Neither side vul.			
East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1♥	Double
Pass	1♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	2♥	Pass	3♣
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♥K			

BY OSWALD JACOBY

IT is usually wise for the defenders to hammer away at the unbid suits. This puts it up to declarer to lead his bid suits by himself, giving the defenders their best chance to win tricks in those bid suits.

The most common exception to this rule occurs when a player leads a short suit, hoping to get a ruff before his trumps can be drawn. Far less common, because seldom recognized, is the situation in which the partner has to lead the bid suit in order to obtain the ruff for the partnership. Before we get tangled up with partners and suits, let's study the situation in an example.

West began by taking two rounds of hearts and then looked around for new worlds to conquer. South was obviously out of hearts, so there was no great value in continuing that suit. The bidding made it clear that South had nine cards in his two bid suits, which left room for only two clubs in the South hand. There was therefore no future in leading clubs.

By the process of elimination, West came to the conclusion that there might be something in a switch to diamonds. He was pretty sure that his partner had only two diamonds, and the situation was therefore promising. Hence at the third trick West led the seven of diamonds. East promptly took the ace of diamonds and returned the suit. This was exactly what West had been hoping for. He could now promptly win the first round of trumps and lead a third round of diamonds for his partner to ruff. This imaginative defence sufficed, an otherwise ironclad contract.

CARD SENSE

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has become: South West North 1♦ Diamond Pass 1NT 2 Spades Pass 7

You, South, hold: Spades 6-2, Hearts Q-J-5, Diamond 7, Clubs K-J-10-9-6-4-2. What do you do?

A—Bid three clubs. This bid shows a good club suit and shortness in spades. (With even as many as three small spades you would simply raise the spades immediately instead of bothering to show the clubs.) You must have a sound hand, however, since you would not rescue at so high a level with a poor hand when your partner has not even been doubled.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades J-2, Hearts Q-J-5, Diamonds A-Q-8-3, Clubs K-J-6-4. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

Ham, Veal, Pan-Broiled Dinners

By ALICE DENHOFF

MEAT dishes featured today begin with a pan-broiled recipe.

To do right by pan-broiling, a method of cooking done in a hot, uncovered heavy frying pan, place meat in pan, and do not add fat or water. Brown meat on both sides. Season with salt and pepper. Reduce temperature; turn occasionally. Pour off fat as it accumulates.

Pan-Broiled Ham

For superb pan-broiled meat, a ham slice is a good choice just now. Have a centre cut ham slice cut 1/4 to 1/2 in. thickness. Rub cut, mustard into ham; brown slowly in heavy skillet. Sprinkle with some brown sugar moistened with lemon juice. Cut 2 ripe bananas into lengthwise slices, and roll in brown sugar. Arrange around ham in skillet. Cook until bananas are heated through.

As a change, try veal pot roast. Choose a 5-lb. rump roast of veal, bone left in. Mix tsp. dry mustard, tsp. poultry seasoning, tsp. brown sugar, tsp. salt and some pepper together; rub mixture into roast. Brown the roast very slowly in 3 tsp. lard. The slower the browning, the better the flavour will be. Add 1/2 c. diced onion, 2 tsp. vinegar; cover tightly. Simmer over low fire for 2 1/2 hrs. It makes its own gravy.

Veal And Dumplings

Another veal recipe uses potted veal with dumplings. Remove fat from 2-lb. veal shoulder; cut meat into 1-in. cubes. Simmer with one sliced onion in 1 qt. water for 1 hr. Add 2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper, 1/4 tsp. Worcestershire sauce, 2 c. sliced potatoes and 6 carrots. Simmer, continue cooking for 15 min. Thicken mixture with 4 tsp. flour and 1/2 c. cold water blended together.

Prepare dumplings; drop by teaspoonfuls on top of meat. Cover tightly; steam for 12 min.

WOMANSENSE

DO BLONDES WEAR BETTER?



MARILYN MONROE
the blonde gentleman still prefer.

In 1953, say those who know, the male eye tends to turn more and more towards the brunette. But the golden-haired woman may still have one main advantage.

by EILEEN ASCROFT

MEN, according to sex appeal experts, no longer prefer blondes. Apart from Marilyn Monroe, who occupies a place of her own in male affections, the most popular film stars today are all brunettes.

But blonde heads can take comfort from this interesting fact—that blondes wear better than brunettes.

Almost every woman I can name who has dated the years is a blonde. Lady Norwiche, Gladys Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, all still beautiful with typical English blue eyes and pink and white complexions.

Even photogenic

THREE Americans must be included in my list. Publisher Fleur Cowles, 43, ambassador's wife, Gladys Lee, 50, and the ex-Mrs. Clark Gable, 49. All in the 40-50 belt, all attractive, even photogenic.

One Saturday night I had supper with Anna Neagle after her closing performance of The Glorious Days. Anna is 49 and has a shine to her golden hair and a complexion that many a girl of 21 might envy. An outstanding film example is Ann

Todd, who at 49 retains the fey charm of her twenties. On the stage there are Dorothy Dickson and Evelyn Laye, still lovely at 57 and 53 respectively.

But why?

BEAUTY experts say that blonde beauty is more delicate and requires more care than brunette. That is why blondes tend to wear better.

"The girl with blonde coloring, and the light skin that goes with it, has to start using creams earlier than her brunette counterpart," says a beauty expert Olive Cato. "Her skin is drier and needs more nourishment and because she tends to sunburn more readily she protects her skin from the effects of weather and sunbaking."

"In later years this wary regular care pays good dividends."

"Blonde hair does not age so quickly," says a stylist Riche. "It is really one of nature's optical illusions. Silver hair mixed with blonde enhances colour, but dark hair streaked with white gives a faded appearance until it goes a pleasant iron grey."

And my masseuse tells me she has fewer blondes than brunettes with figure problems. "Blondes seem to be gayer and more active, perhaps because of a perfect of them," she says. "So their figures keep in better trim

and, because they have good figures, they don't overeat."

The first spring hat show brought a breath of spring to London.

Shapes are still small with hardly existent brims, but they are worn with a forward, pitching movement.

Happy lobster, tan glow, deep water (blue green), ice cap (frosted blue), and softly softly (palest of pink) are some of the new colours. Most of the trimmings are feathers and there is a return of magnificent osprey plumes and uncured ostrich feather mounts.

Straw lace, hopsack straw and straw jersey all have a fabric appearance, and there is an amusing scarecrow straw, which gives a hairy effect, in mustard, pepper and salt shades.

Veils are light and frothy and, apart from the metallic gilt cocktail variety, rarely cover the face.

Nylon news

RISE in hemlines have brought sheerer and lighter nylons. Already we have 13 denier stockings made in 72 gauge, which give an almost bare-leg appearance. And 10 denier hose, practically invisible, are on the way.

Although they are so fine, these stockings are no more

delicate than the old 15 denier type because the filaments are knitted with a closer stitch.

Top shade for winter legs is flesh tone. And for evening sandals, seamless styles, are smartest. Charming with short evening frocks are the iridescent stockings that appear to glint under artificial lights.

Silk for 1954

PURE silk figured in the recent mass parade of spring models at the May Fair hotel.

There were many Ascot and garden party suits, with slim skirts, wide, scooped necklines and sleek, collarless jackets.

One of the most unusual dresses was in pure silk shantung, with a matching battledress jacket.

Two colour combinations that promise to be popular next spring are sherry and black and lime and black.

The first Terylene dresses in attractive flower prints are now appearing. They are uncrushable, require no ironing, but have porous qualities which make them suitable for hot weather wear.

Footnote

HIGH heels came under fire when hospital nurse Mary Luther, who had slipped and injured her spine, was suing her Colchester hospital for damages. In spite of repeated warnings from her matron she had persisted in wearing high heels for work.

"High heels cause accidents?" I asked a footwear expert this morning. The answer, it seems, depends not on the height so much as the area that the heel covers. "If a heel is solid and well balanced, there is little danger; it's the small, spindly heel with tiny base that throws one off balance and must be worn with care."

Women who are on their feet all day, like waitresses, nurses or salesgirls, should not wear very high heels for the sake of comfort and health, he tells me. They throw the foot forward into an unnatural position. Some feet are better with flat heels, others more comfortable with a medium heel. It depends on the formation of the foot.

(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service)

Women told how to cut chance of being widow

NEW YORK. AMERICAN women are being advised to marry men younger than themselves so that they will have a fifty-fifty chance of avoiding widowhood.

"Dr. Ernest Albert Hooton, professor of anthropology at Harvard University, stirred women's indignation by this suggestion.

"Now a statistics study made by life insurance actuaries backs him up. The study shows that with a mate of her own age, the American woman today has 60 chances out of 100 of becoming a widow.

If the man is five years older than she, her chances of widowhood are 70 out of 100; if he is 10 years older, they become almost 80 out of 100; and if he is 20 years or more older, widowhood is practically a certainty."

The actuaries predict that the prospect of becoming a widow will advance even more with the years, since the life expectancy gap between men and women seems to be increasing.

(London Express Service)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Day That Things Fell Up

—Mr. Merlin Grants the Shadows Their Wish—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, were playing ball together in the garden, throwing it to each other and trying to catch it. But the ball kept slipping out of their hands and falling down.

"I wish," Knarf said at last, "that things would fall up instead of down."

"Easiest thing in the world, m'boy. I'll arrange it for you," Knarf and Hanid looked around. There stood Mr. Merlin the Magician, smiling.

"So you want things to fall up instead of down, is that it?" Mr. Merlin said.

"Yes," said Knarf. "Ten, we wouldn't always have to be picking things up," said Hanid. "We could pick them down."

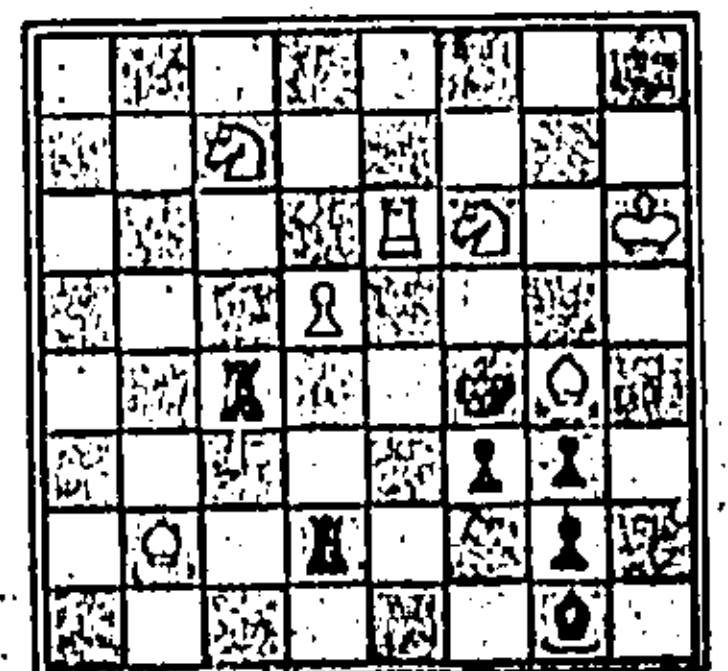
Can Things Fall Up?

"But," said Knarf, "I don't think any magician in the whole world can make things fall up."

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. AKERBLOM

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.
White to play: mate in three.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1, Kt-Kt3, any; 2, Q, B, or Kt mates.

WHAT'S HIS LINE?

OWEN D. N. PARRIS
Re-arrange the letters to spell his occupation.
(Solution on Page 10)

Rupert's Coral Island—21



Rupert has barely finished his preparations when the surface of the sea is broken and the head of a huge fish appears and stares at him. "Oh dear, he looks really fierce and not very friendly," thinks the little bear.



hope he knows what to do." The Merboy shows no signs of returning, so he throws the rope. Catching the loop, the fish jumps up, flapping, and dangles away with the rope. Rupert is again toppled over and covered with salt spray.

Just Arrived — MORE ADVENTURES of RUPERT \$5

BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"HUPEI"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 27th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Keelung	11 a.m. 28th Nov.
"TOYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	3 p.m. 28th Nov.
*Sails from Custodian Wharf		
ARRIVALS FROM		
"SZECHUEN"	Keelung	7 a.m. 27th Nov.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	29th Nov.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHIANGTE"	Kobe & Kobe	1st Dec.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHIANGTE"	Australia & Manila	a.m. 28th Nov.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

	Load	Sails
"MENTOR"	Genoa, London Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	20th Nov. 27th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Genoa, London Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	20th Nov. 27th Nov.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Dec. 6th Dec.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Dec. 14th Dec.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam London & Hamburg	23rd Dec. 24th Dec.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

	Sails	Arrives
G. "CYCLOPS"	Liverpool	Hong Kong 30th Nov.
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	Sailed	8th Dec.
G. "PATROCLUS"	Sailed	14th Dec.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	18th Nov.	27th Dec.
G. "CYCLOPS"	24th Nov.	29th Dec.
G. "ASTYANAX"	3rd Dec.	7th Jan. 1954
G. "PYRRHUS"	7th Dec.	13th Jan. 1954

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"AJAX"	Sailed	Sailed	3rd Dec.
"HAINAN"	do	do	14th Dec.
"AGAMEMNON"	do	2nd Dec.	31st Dec.
"DONA AURORA"	do	17th Dec.	15th Jan.
"DONA ALICIA"	11th Dec.	2nd Jan.	31st Jan.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

	Loads	Sails
"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	5th Dec.
"BENARES"	19th Dec.	20th Dec.
"AJAX"	4th Jan.	5th Jan.

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HK/Danang/Singapore	(DC-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Sat.	7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
(Connects at Bangkok with U.I.A. on Tuesdays for Rangoon)		
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 6:30 a.m. Tue. Fri.	3:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Saiten/Singapore	(DC-4) 11:00 a.m. Wed.	5:00 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hanoi/Hatphong	(DC-3) 10:00 a.m. Wed.	2:45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Danang/Hankow/Calcutta	(DC-4) 11:00 a.m. Sat.	4:30 p.m. Sun.

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CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG

PUBLISHED DAILY

(AFTERNOON)

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20 WORDS \$4.00
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 Space for commercial
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For the SOUTH CHINA
 MORNING POST and the
 CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
 before date of publication.

Special Announcements
 and Classified Advertisements as usual.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CH DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

L.V. "CAMBODGE"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Friday, 27th November, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in residence when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after 14 goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undischarged after 18th November, 1953, will be subject to rent.

If claims against the steamer are made on or before 21st December, 1953, or they will not be recognised. Fire Insurance will be effected.

CH DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 24th November, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

"No. 5 MANTETSU MARU"

"KYAN MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 27th November, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in residence when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after 14 goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undischarged after 29th November, 1953, will be subject to rent.

If claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th December, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No. 1. Insurance will be effected.

DOUGLASS & COMPANY, LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1953.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE NOVEMBER HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF VOTING MEMBERS will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on Thursday, 26th November, 1953, at 5.45 p.m.

ALL MEMBERS are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may ensue.

By Order of the Stewards,
 H. MISA,
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th Nov., 1953.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1953, commencing at 10.30 a.m., to 12.30 p.m., and at 2.30 p.m., to 5 p.m., at

No. 8, QUEEN'S RD. C.
 Second Floor.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CURIOS, ETC., and A QUANTITY OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On View as from to-day.

Terms:—50% in cash on fall of Hammer and balance the following day.

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NEW USE FOR ATOM PARTICLES

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 27. An atomic research scientist today reported a new penicillin use for nuclear particles, one that may save a variety of ous and prove a boon to agriculture.

Dr. Calvin F. Konzak, biologist with the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York, stated, before the American Society of Agronomy that the use of thermal neutron irradiation offers the possibilities for the discovery of new varieties of oats that are resistant to rust disease.

He indicated that similar results may be had with other crops. Rust disease destroyed 40 per cent of the 1953 oat crop in Iowa and took a heavy toll of the crop in other states.

He said that "the use of nuclear particles from the atomic pile at Brookhaven National Laboratory has made it possible to induce disease resistance in a single variety of oats (McHawk) which was previously very susceptible to it."

He said the result, as evidenced by the experiments, may be to speed up the selection of new varieties of plants. In past years, new and better varieties are isolated only after exhaustive research tests and the elimination of many varieties. Konzak added that the process can induce other changes in plant characteristics that could be desirable in other ways and to many crops.—United Press.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Dues Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	12th November	18th December
"CORFU"	10th December	11th January
"CHUSAN"	10th December	10th January
"CANTON"	10th January	12th February
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Dues London
"CARTHAGE"	18th December	10th January
"CORFU"	15th January	15th February
"CHUSAN"	31st January	1st March
"CANTON"	10th February	11th March

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Arrives
"SHILLONG"	In Port	1st December
"SUCOTRA"	4th December	15th December
"SUNDI"	15th December	15th December
"SHILLONG"	15th December	15th December
For Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg, direct.		
With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.		
Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.		

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"ANSHUN"	sails 20th Nov.	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"WARLA"	due 6th Dec.	from Japan
"SANTHA"	due 7th Dec.	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	due 13th Dec.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits
"ORDIA"	sails 14th Dec.	for Japan

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORNA"	due 26th Nov.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain, Kuwait, Khorramshahr, Basrah, direct. Other P. & O. Gulf Ports via Bombay
"OZARDA"	due 27th Nov.	for Kobe, Osaka & Nagoya
"UMARIA"	due 7th Dec.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Gulf Ports via Bombay
"OKILA"	due 15th Dec.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Straits
"OKILA"	sails 16th Dec.	for Japan
"OKILA"	sails 16th Dec.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

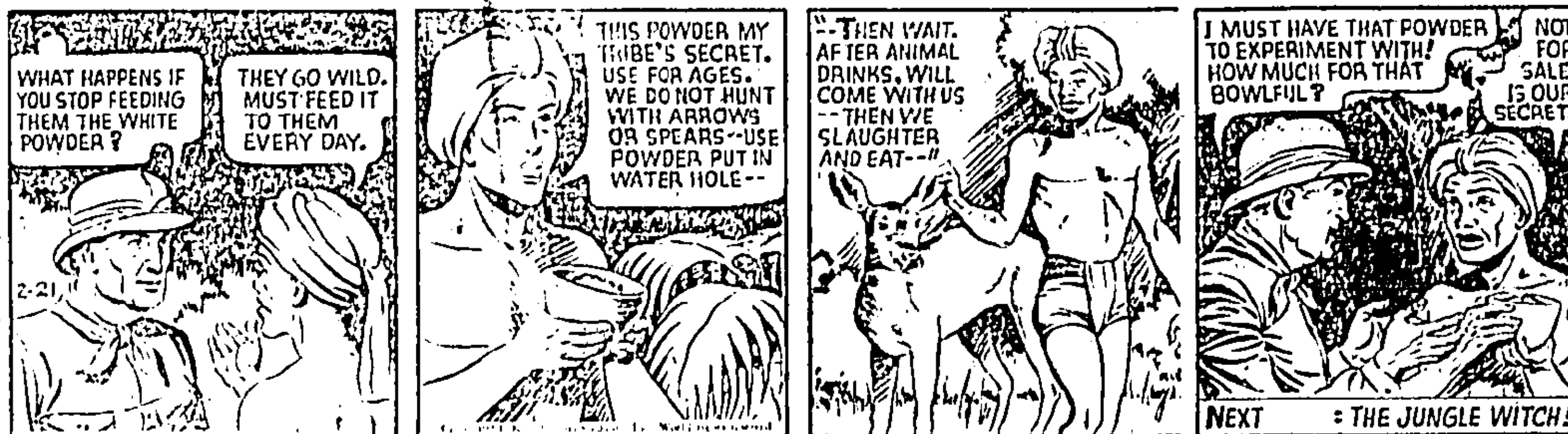
"EASTERN"	due 7th Dec.	from Japan
"NELLORE"	due 16th Dec.	from Australia

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



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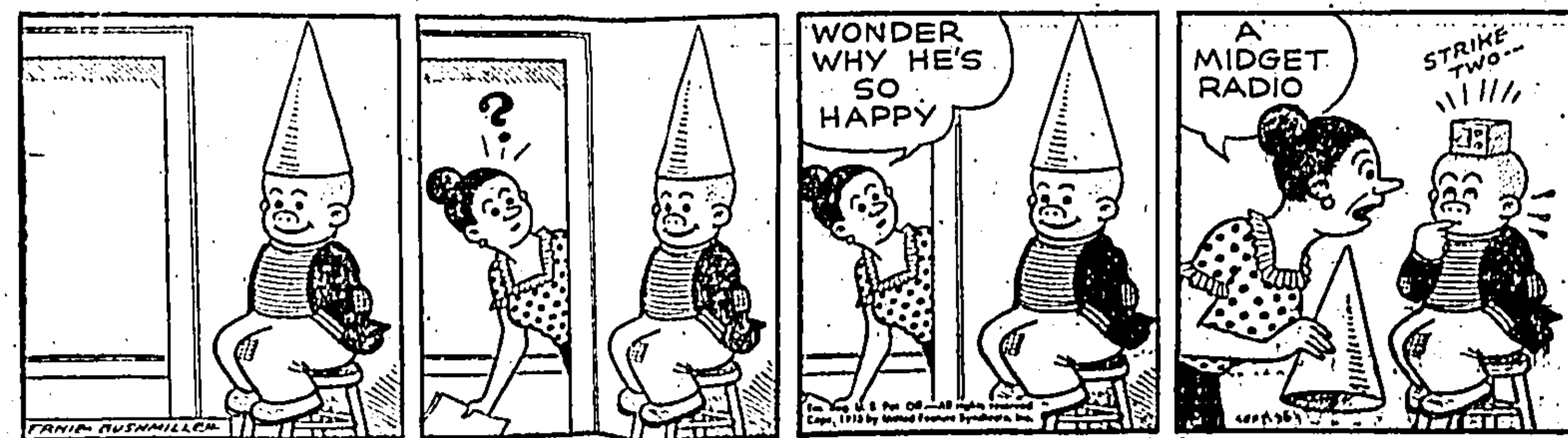
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NANCY

He's Out!

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

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CANADIAN BUSINESS PROSPERITY

Toronto, Nov. 23. The first month of autumn has done little to tarnish the bloom of prosperity that continues to pervade Canadian business.

There is no more talk of a reduction in defence outlays. There is, instead, a good deal of confidence that 1953 will roll up a gross national product of over \$24,000 million, at least \$1,000 million in excess of 1952 and possibly more by half that much. This was reported by World Trade published in Canada.

The report said there has been little concern over the level of defence expenditures since Production Minister C. D. Howe and his associates returned from talks with Washington officials. Expectations are that Canadian plants will soon receive both from Washington and Ottawa orders for more aircraft, and possibly for electronic equipment associated with an expanded radar network.

Nor is there much concern over prospects for capital expenditures, over inventory accumulation, or corporate income or personal savings, the report continued. Construction is still running strong (contract awards in September reached \$200.4 million, an increase of \$52.2 million over September, 1952).

The chemicals industry shows little change and there has been a demand for appliances. On the whole, the demand for electric goods is stable. The same is true of automobile, paper, lumber, cement and construction materials generally. Farm prices have dropped nearly 20 per cent from the peak they reached in July 1953, and it is by no means certain that the decline is near its end. This year's large wheat crop, plus the carry-over from 1952, are an uncertain factor.—United Press.

...this situation calls for a
San Miguel

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EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives	Nov. 27	from Singapore.
Sails	Nov. 28	for Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Nagoya & Osaka.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives	Dec. 5	from Manila
Sails	Dec. 6	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"THAI"

Arrives	Dec. 2	from Sandakan.
Sails	Dec. 3	for Okinawa, Kobe & Yokohama.

"STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives	Dec. 14	from Japan.
Sails	Dec. 15	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorranshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

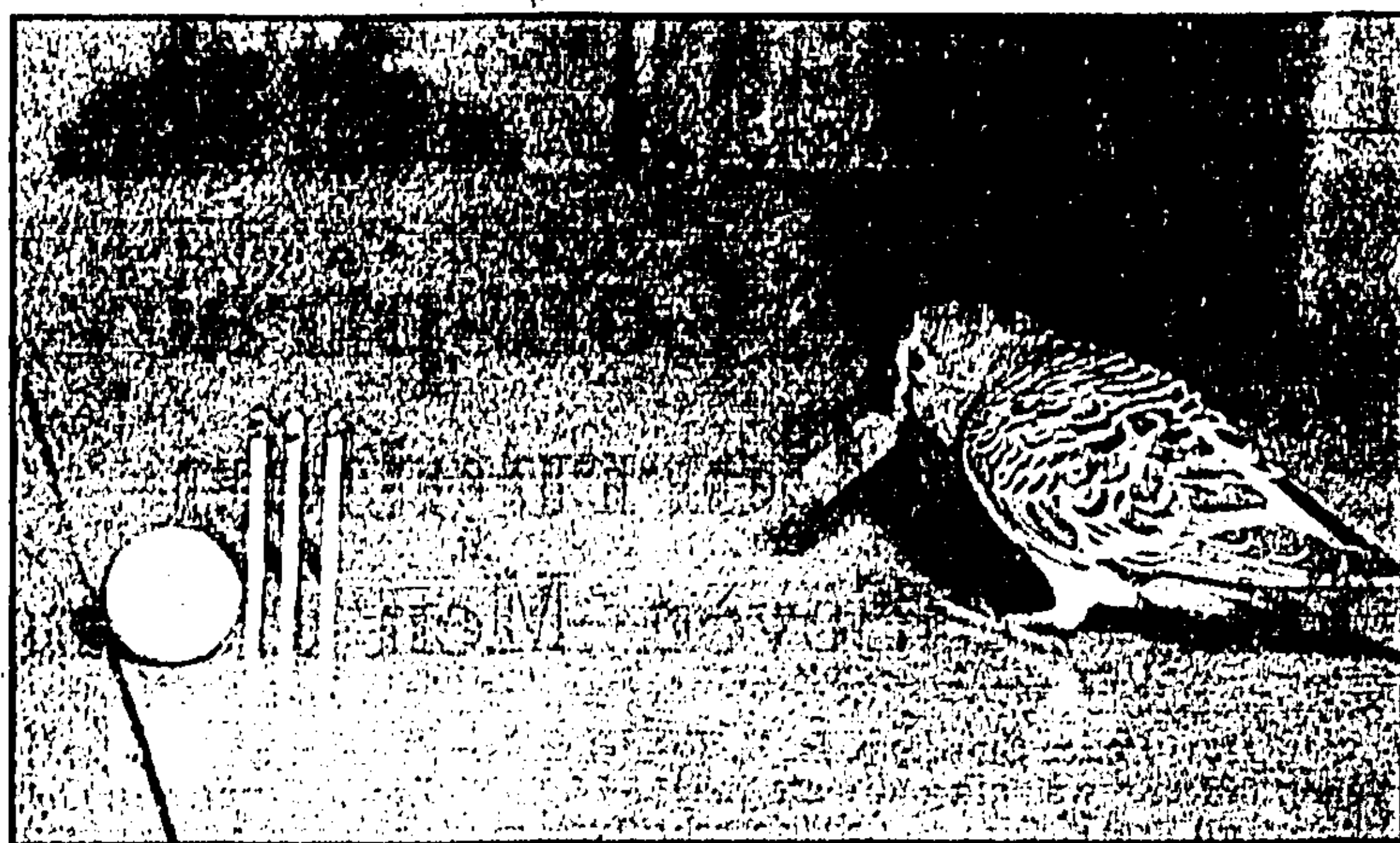
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Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

CRICKET-PLAYING BUDGERIGAR



Here is Peter, a budgerigar, who actually does play cricket. With celluloid bat in his beak, Peter prepares to hit the celluloid ball into the wicket. Peter also plays football. His coach is his owner, Derek Hunt, an eight-year-old Stafford schoolboy.—Daily Express photo.

FREE GOLD TOUCHES BOTTOM

FROM AN ECONOMIC CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 25. The price of gold in the world's free market will probably remain pegged at 35 dollars an ounce for some time. It cannot be expected to rise at that price for some time. Demand for gold is still strong. It is likely to rise unless the dollar is devalued, either by a new devaluation or by a revised US dollar, home of a new in the dollar market.

The decline of the free market price to the level at which official buyers are prepared to take up unlimited quantities, of gold is attributed in London only partly to the Russian sale. The sale of the Russian raw materials purchased by the Soviet Union, which accelerated a decline in the free market price that was already well under way.

The prime factor in the recent fall in gold prices is the sale of the Russian raw materials. The sale of the Russian raw materials, which accelerated a decline in the free market price that was already well under way.

At one time after the war the free gold price was as high as 150 dollars an ounce, but by the beginning of this year it had fallen to 35 dollars. There was an improvement to 40 dollars early in the year on rumors that the United Kingdom Government would urge the US to sanction an increase in the official price of gold, but the decline set in again when it became apparent that the US attitude was unchanged.

But without doubt the underlying cause of the fall in the free gold price has been the great increase in the amount of gold offered on the world's free markets since the end of the IMF ban.

Last year, it has been estimated, nearly two-thirds of the total world production of 20,000,000 ounces of gold were sold on the free market. This year the proportion may have been even larger.

BRASS, BRASS, EVERYWHERE

A small home in Hempstead Street, Ashford, Kent, has an "Aldin's cave" of brass, where cupids, phantasies, gods and mermaids jostle in glittering array.

Mrs. Pricilla Beck, who lives there, is a Roman home from wandering and with a passion for brass. The golden metal fills every corner of her small home from the shining plaques on the walls to the candlesticks, mirrors, vases, and ornaments.

Even the light switch and the earrings worn by the 60-year-old, raven-haired, Mrs. Beck, are brass.

Part of her collection was passed down to her by her parents, with whom she wandered around Kent with horse and cart in her childhood. They are part of her earliest memories and she will not part from them.

Britain After World's Airliner Business

London, Nov. 25. Britain is planning a full-scale bid for the world's airliner business next year with new types of jet and propeller-jet transports.

Twelve months hence her production of these revolutionary aircraft should be at the rate of about 150 annually.

Since May, 1952, when her 500-miles-an-hour Comets first went into regular service, Britain has nearly doubled the top speed of passenger air travel.

These aircraft, flying over 100,000 miles a week on British Overseas Airways routes, have since been supplemented by the propeller-jet Viscounts flown by British European Airways and Air France.

Between them, the Comet and Viscount, only aircraft of their kind in regular service, have created new standards in air travel.

But the pioneering fleet, admittedly, have been small. The total of Comets, including those of Air France, Union Air France, British Overseas Airways Corporation, and the Royal Canadian Air Force, is only about 20 so far, and only about a quarter of the 80 Viscounts already ordered are yet in service.

The picture next year will be markedly different. A giant newcomer will make its debut, the 100-seater jetliner, Britannia, which can fly the Atlantic non-stop at a cruising speed of 300 miles an hour.

British Overseas Airways Corporation has ordered over 20 of these jetliners, which with Comets will operate two globe-circling services, one by a northern route and one by a southern. Delivery will begin late in 1954.

Soon Comets will be turned out on three production lines instead of one at now, and by the end of next year the new Series Two, faster than the original, with its four Rolls-Royce Avon jets, will be rolling out at the rate of about 30 annually.

100 A YEAR

Production of Viscounts will then be about 100 a year from a factory which the Vickers-Armstrong company has opened at Hurst, Dorset.

Many world airlines are waiting for the delivery of Comet Two. They include British Overseas Airways Corporation, Air France, Union Aeronautique of France, Pan Am, Canadian Pacific Airlines, and others.

Others have booked the 50-70 Comet Three, a longer-range jetliner. The British company has ordered 10 Pan-American Airways three with the option on a further seven. Air India International is also among the clients for Comet Three.

Negotiations in progress involve a total of about 100 Comets of various types apart from over 50 already either built or in construction. Of 64 Viscounts already ordered, a fleet of 15 is destined for Trans-Canada Air Lines. The remainder are for big operators in various parts of the world.

Orders for the Britannia are believed to be already not far short of the 50 mark.

PRESENT SERVICES

Air passengers can now fly by jetliner or propeller-jetliner from London or Paris to these places: Main European capitals such as Rome, Athens, Copenhagen and Zurich, Geneva and Frankfurt. Viscounts also service Nicosia and Cyprus, and are about to operate internally in Britain.

Oil From Under The Sea: New Development

An interesting recent development in the field of oil production has been the intensification of the search for new underwater oil resources. Although underwater oil production is still in its infancy so far as offshore operations are concerned, exploration or production in offshore areas is now planned or in actual progress in all the chief oil-producing regions of the world.

US offshore oil exploration in the Gulf of Mexico has been sharply stimulated by the decision of the US Federal Government or the various governments of the coastal States to grant individual States the rights to explore for oil in the waters within their territorial waters. The decision that concessions in these waters should be granted by individual States has been a great encouragement to companies planning oil exploration projects in tidal areas.

It is expected that, within the next five years, some 14,000 square miles will be explored for oil resources off the coasts of Louisiana and Texas alone. Although it is anticipated that, if uninterrupted exploration continues in all US offshore areas, the next five years should see the output from these areas amount to a total of between 170,000 and 200,000 barrels of crude oil and natural gas liquids per day, plus a further daily output of some 600 to 800 million cubic feet of natural gas. The exploration may be particularly active off the coast of Louisiana, where the slope of the Continental Shelf is very gradual and where 200 or more offshore wells have already been drilled—half of which are currently producing.

The yield from these Louisiana offshore wells is now averaging a total of some 12,000 barrels of crude oil and natural gas liquids and 50 to 100 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. Another encouraging factor for the future of offshore search in the Gulf of Mexico has been advances in research into drilling technology. At present, 60 ft. of water is the maximum depth at which drilling operations are possible, but in the next few years it is thought that drilling in depths of 100 ft. or even 150 ft. will be technically feasible.

Considerable importance is also attached to the various underwater oil exploration projects now in hand in the Persian Gulf. The latest two such ventures, both British, concern the drilling of a concession, granted exclusively to British interests, to carry out an oil exploration programme over 12,000 square miles off the coast of the Trucial States. The second, in which British and French interests are jointly concerned, is a concession to drill for oil over a 1,300-square-mile area off the coast of Dubai, another small sheikhdom along the Trucial coast.

Both British and Brazilian airlines are starting European-South America services by Comet next year. A British route to Australia will follow.

There is a high demand for seats on all the Comet services, which are said to be showing a satisfactory profit.

The 12 Viscounts so far in service with British European Airways have put up spectacular figures of passenger use and revenue-earning.

The company recently announced that in the first 2,000 hours flown by the aircraft—then fewer in number—£480,000 sterling had been earned. The profit shown was nearly £70,000 sterling.

In September on the Zurich and Geneva services British Viscounts, carried 7,000 passengers compared with 3,316 in the same month a year ago. On the Scandinavian services passengers totalled 3,047 in September, compared with 1,062 in the corresponding month of 1952.—China Mail Special.

Restaurants Defrauded By Free Feasters

Tokyo, Nov. 25. Tokyo police arrested eight "shareholders" of the "Gratia Eating and Drinking Company Limited" and issued warrants for the remaining six.

The 14 were alleged to have defrauded more than 30 Tokyo restaurants of about 1,000,000 yen (\$1,000 sterling) worth of food and drinks since the "company" was established in March.

Under the "company's statute," a prospective member had to pass at least one bad cheque to qualify for membership.

Other rules of procedure were: All frauds had to be committed on Saturdays, company members were required to operate in groups of five or six, one member was to win the confidence of a restaurant owner by posing as the president or director of a company. Groups of "company" members were said to hold parties at different restaurants, always on a Saturday night. When they left the following morning, restaurant owners would be given a cheque to cover expenses, but as it was Sunday the restaurant owner would be unable to present the cheque until the following day.—China Mail Special.

New York Cotton Prices

New York, Nov. 25. Prices of cotton futures today closed as follows: Spot, 32.05; Dec. 32.04; Jan. 32.03; Feb. 32.02; Mar. 32.01; Apr. 31.99; May 31.98; June 31.97; July 31.96; Aug. 31.95; Sept. 31.94; Oct. 31.93; Nov. 31.92; Dec. 31.91; Jan. 31.90; Feb. 31.89; Mar. 31.88; Apr. 31.87; May 31.86; June 31.85; July 31.84; Aug. 31.83; Sept. 31.82; Oct. 31.81; Nov. 31.80; Dec. 31.79; Jan. 31.78; Feb. 31.77; Mar. 31.76; Apr. 31.75; May 31.74; June 31.73; July 31.72; Aug. 31.71; Sept. 31.70; Oct. 31.69; Nov. 31.68; Dec. 31.67; Jan. 31.66; Feb. 31.65; Mar. 31.64; Apr. 31.63; May 31.62; June 31.61; July 31.60; Aug. 31.59; Sept. 31.58; Oct. 31.57; Nov. 31.56; Dec. 31.55; Jan. 31.54; Feb. 31.53; Mar. 31.52; Apr. 31.51; May 31.50; June 31.49; July 31.48; Aug. 31.47; Sept. 31.46; Oct. 31.45; Nov. 31.44; Dec. 31.43; Jan. 31.42; Feb. 31.41; Mar. 31.40; Apr. 31.39; May 31.38; June 31.37; July 31.36; Aug. 31.35; Sept. 31.34; Oct. 31.33; Nov. 31.32; Dec. 31.31; Jan. 31.30; Feb. 31.29; Mar. 31.28; Apr. 31.27; May 31.26; June 31.25; July 31.24; Aug. 31.23; Sept. 31.22; Oct. 31.21; Nov. 31.20; Dec. 31.19; Jan. 31.18; Feb. 31.17; Mar. 31.16; Apr. 31.15; May 31.14; June 31.13; July 31.12; Aug. 31.11; Sept. 31.10; Oct. 31.09; Nov. 31.08; Dec. 31.07; Jan. 31.06; Feb. 31.05; Mar. 31.04; Apr. 31.03; May 31.02; June 31.01; July 31.00; Aug. 30.99; Sept. 30.98; Oct. 30.97; Nov. 30.96; Dec. 30.95; Jan. 30.94; Feb. 30.93; Mar. 30.92; Apr. 30.91; May 30.90; June 30.89; July 30.88; Aug. 30.87; Sept. 30.86; Oct. 30.85; Nov. 30.84; Dec. 30.83; Jan. 30.82; Feb. 30.81; Mar. 30.80; Apr. 30.79; May 30.78; June 30.77; July 30.76; Aug. 30.75; Sept. 30.74; Oct. 30.73; Nov. 30.72; Dec. 30.71; Jan. 30.70; Feb. 30.69; Mar. 30.68; Apr. 30.67; May 30.66; June 30.65; July 30.64; Aug. 30.63; Sept. 30.62; Oct. 30.61; Nov. 30.60; Dec. 30.59; Jan. 30.58; Feb. 30.57; Mar. 30.56; Apr. 30.55; May 30.54; June 30.53; July 30.52; Aug. 30.51; Sept. 30.50; Oct. 30.49; Nov. 30.48; Dec. 30.47; Jan. 30.46; Feb. 30.45; Mar. 30.44; Apr. 30.43; May 30.42; June 30.41; July 30.40; Aug. 30.39; Sept. 30.38; Oct. 30.37; Nov. 30.36; Dec. 30.35; Jan. 30.34; Feb. 30.33; Mar. 30.32; Apr. 30.31; May 30.30; June 30.29; July 30.28; Aug. 30.27; Sept. 30.26; Oct. 30.25; Nov. 30.24; Dec. 30.23; Jan. 30.22; Feb. 30.21; Mar. 30.20; Apr. 30.19; May 30.18; June 30.17; July 30.16; Aug. 30.15; Sept. 30.14; Oct. 30.13; Nov. 30.12; Dec. 30.11; Jan. 30.10; Feb. 30.09; Mar. 30.08; Apr. 30.07; May 30.06; June 30.05; July 30.04; Aug. 30.03; Sept. 30.02; Oct. 30.01; Nov. 30.00; Dec. 29.99; Jan. 29.98; Feb. 29.97; Mar. 29.96; Apr. 29.95; May 29.94; June 29.93; July 29.92; Aug. 29.91; Sept. 29.90; Oct. 29.89; Nov. 29.88; Dec. 29.87; Jan. 29.86; Feb. 29.85; Mar. 29.84; Apr. 29.83; May 29.82; June 29.81; July 29.80; Aug. 29.79; Sept. 29.78; Oct. 29.77; Nov. 29.76; Dec. 29.75; Jan. 29.74; Feb. 29.73; Mar. 29.72; Apr. 29.71; May 29.70; June 29.69; July 29.68; Aug. 29.67; Sept. 29.66; Oct. 29.65; Nov. 29.64; Dec. 29.63; Jan. 29.62; Feb. 29.61; Mar. 29.60; Apr. 29.59; May 29.58; June 29.57; 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